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TEXTUAL CHANGES IN PEACE TREATY FAIL IN SENATE

Fall Amendments Eliminating the
United States From Commis-
sions Are Rejected—"Irrecon-
cilables" Show Their Strength

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Actual voting on the treaty of peace with Germany, including the League of Nations covenant, began in the United States Senate yesterday. After weeks of floor debate and cloak room maneuvers, the opposing forces under unanimous consent, staged their first battle in the open in full view of galleries crowded to capacity.

The first roll call on the Fall amendments, withdrawing the United States from all participation in the special commissions created under the treaty to carry out the European settlement, resulted in a victory for the Administration forces, who successfully defeated by substantial majorities every textual amendment submitted during the day. All these amendments covered the same question, namely, the elimination of this country from the special commissions.

The victory, however, was a foregone conclusion, and the net result of the first roll call was to show the strength of the "irreconcilables" in the Senate, who mustered such numbers on the first test as to constitute the great surprise of the initial engagement. Whereas not more than a score of senators were expected to vote for the Fall amendments, the roll calls proved there are upward of 40 senators who are prepared to vote against the ratification of the treaty unless the reservation program of the "irreconcilables" is adopted.

Thirty Fall Amendments Defeated

About 30 of the Fall amendments were disposed of yesterday. These amendments would eliminate the words "associated powers" from every section of the treaty providing for the appointment of special commissions. After showing their strength, the opposition permitted most of the amendments to be blocked together and disposed of by a viva voce vote without challenging a roll call. Altogether three roll calls were scheduled on the first day. They were on the following points:

1. The commission to carry out the terms of the treaty in regard to the Belgian-German boundary. The vote was 58 to 30 in favor of the Administration.
2. The amendment withdrawing American representation from the Saar Basin commission was defeated, the opposition, however, mustering 31 votes in favor of it.
3. The third roll call was on the commission for the settlement of the Silesian question. Here again the radicals mustered 31 and gained new adherents, inasmuch as several Republican senators who had voted against the first voted for this one.

Analysis of the Votes

An analysis of how the Senate divided shows the following lineup: on the first vote 29 Republicans and one Democrat voted in the affirmative. Seventeen Republicans voted in the negative on the first roll call. Of these 17, however, 5 voted with the Republican majority on one or another of the following amendments. While Thomas P. Gore, Senator from Oklahoma, was the only Democrat who deserted the Administration forces on the first vote, Charles Thomas (D.), Senator from Colorado, later in the day cut loose from his party affiliations and sided with the Republican opposition. There were absent from the Senate four members who were paired in favor of the textual amendments. These were Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California; James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri; Howard Sutherland (R.), Senator from Virginia; and Carol S. Page (R.), Senator from Vermont.

The first day then revealed that 40 senators actually favored textual changes and these changes covering the Fall amendments, the weakest part of the program of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Additional light is thrown on the situation by the statement made by Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who said that he opposed the amendments because they would be covered in the strong reservations to be adopted. The Wisconsin Senator is representative of those Republican moderates who opposed the amendments.

Consensus of Opinion

It is the consensus of opinion that yesterday definitely established the impossibility of putting the treaty through without reservations of a strong character embodied in the ratifying resolution; and also though not quite so definitely, the probability that the Administration senators can defeat all textual amendments to the Versailles document.

"I am delighted beyond measure," was the comment of Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, after the first roll call.

"We have definitely shown that the Senate will pass only a treaty that will meet its views of what should be done," said A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, author of the Fall amendments.

"We are highly gratified with the result of the first vote," said Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Ne-

braska and Administration leader in the Senate. "It has shown that the Republicans have suffered much more from defections than we have and that textual amendments can be defeated."

Debate Under Five-Minute Rule

When the amendments were called up at 2 o'clock, the Senate started to debate them under the five-minute rule. Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, started the debate with a declaration that he favored reservations and that the treaty could not pass the Senate gantlet without them. He submitted seven reservations, but declared his opposition to textual amendments.

"Common decency requires that the United States shall participate in the solution of post-war problems," asserted Selden P. Spencer (R.), Senator from Missouri, in opposing the amendments.

"I repel the suggestion that it is our bounden duty to participate in these commissions, some of which will continue for years after the conclusion of peace," Frank B. Brandegee (R.), Senator from Connecticut, retorted to Mr. Spencer's appeal.

"I think after the history of the last five years nobody can doubt that when the world needs the service of the United States for the protection of civilization and freedom, it will have it," said Senator Lodge, stating his position before the roll calls. He continued: "But it is a very different thing to expect the United States to enter into every boundary dispute and take part in stabilizing, as the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Spencer) suggested. I suppose after the manner in which we have just stabilized the question of Fiume."

Monroe Doctrine Emphasized

"In my judgment this treaty never will be ratified unless the Monroe Doctrine is finally and absolutely reserved from the jurisdiction of the league. In other words, the United States does not propose, if it can help it, to permit Europe to come in here to settle our boundaries, or any purely American question. If we are going to take that attitude—and we shall, in my opinion, if this treaty is to be ratified—if we are to take that attitude they can retort that we desire to have the right to interfere in their affairs, while we do not propose they shall interfere in ours."

"I have as little desire to interfere in boundaries of the European countries beyond maintaining decisions of the conference as they are agreed to at this time, as I have to have them interfere in ours. I do not see why we should take up the burden of settling boundaries all over Europe. Leave it to Europe to do. If we had gone to them and said: 'All we ask is that you shall make a treaty with Germany which will prevent her ever being a menace to the world again, arrange your own boundaries and your partitions among yourselves and we will back you up, but we will not meddle if you comply with our wish that Germany shall be rendered harmless' we should be as strong, as popular and as well regarded in Europe today as we were when the war closed instead of being disliked and distrusted."

DREADNAUGHTS MAY BE TRAINING SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN DIEGO, California—Shortage of man-power will result in three of the world's greatest dreadnaughts becoming mere training ships, the lowest duty in the navy, and in the placing in reserve of nearly one-half of the vessels of the Pacific fleet, according to opinions expressed by officers of the fleet now in port. Under the demobilization orders wholesale discharges of men will take place on the dreadnaughts New Mexico, Idaho and Mississippi, the Scout Cruiser Birmingham, the fuel ship Brutus, and other vessels. So many men are affected by the orders that naval officers believe it will be many months before the large ships will be able to put to sea fully manned. As an inducement to join the corps, men are being given their choice of occupation and of ships.

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MR. GARY PROPOSES STRIKE SOLUTION

Observance of Laws Comes First
—He Says at Senate Hearing
He Would Not Oppose the
Licensing of Big Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Elbert H. Gary, of the United States Steel Corporation, yesterday finished his testimony regarding the steel strike before the Senate Education and Labor Committee. The most important contribution received from him at this hearing was his admission that he would not oppose federal incorporation or licensing of big business under proper conditions. This was an admission that William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, leaped at, for he has been endeavoring to put through a licensing feature in the bill for the regulation of the packers and has met with determined opposition from business interests.

"Speaking only for myself—I have power and authority, but I use it sparingly—I would not object to a law for the federal incorporation and license which would require the appointment of a disinterested commission which should determine under what conditions a corporation should get its charter or license and have supervision over the management of corporations' affairs, even Labor," said Mr. Gary, "provided only that fundamentals have application as determined by law and be reviewed by legal authorities. The final decision of all these questions, industrial or otherwise, must be left to the courts, to those who are disinterested and impartial, to carry into effect the principles of the law. I have no sympathy with the criticism and condemnation of the courts by some Labor leaders."

Not to Deal With Labor Leaders
Judge Gary reiterated his opposition to the closed shop and his determination not to deal with Labor leaders. Pressed by Senator David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, to say if he would consent to arbitration if it proved that the unions represented a majority of the workmen, he held to the point that he could not deal with outsiders.

Senator Jones said that if there was no chance to reach a common ground, the committee might as well stop short.

Judge Gary said that from the way in which the strike had been called and handled, he could not look at it from the point of view that the senators did, judging from their questions. He declared that there should have been no strike, and therefore there could be no compromise nor arbitration.

Power of Capital
"Do you speak at all for big business when you speak for the licensing system?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"I think federal incorporation better than licensing, but I do not oppose licensing," said Judge Gary. "If some persons are opposed, it is because they think individuals and the system ought to be left free so long as they operate within the law."

"The power of concentrated capital involves the power to do more or less harm," he went on. "Concentrated Capital has advantages over the single individual if in the hands of dishonest and unfair men; therefore, it is no more than right that it should be supervised and controlled. To the same extent that concentrated Capital is controlled and supervised, concentrated Labor should be subject to control and supervision. Discrimination is to be avoided. I claim to be endeavoring for the same results as you, I base my opinion on conditions as they exist, on the past, on what is practical and what is not, and I see dangers connected with our business that others do not see."

Andrieus A. Jones (D.), Senator from New Mexico, said that, while this was interesting, he wanted to know if Mr. Gary could suggest a solution for the settlement of the strike.

Strike Preventive

"Yes," said the witness promptly. "See to it that in no place are the laws violated, and that individuals are free to do as they please under the law. In that case the employers and employees will settle it for themselves. If at any time you think we are doing wrong, come to me about it."

"Why didn't you answer Mr. Gompers' letter?" the chairman asked.

"I thought he knew that I would not recognize him as a Labor leader, knew it from past experience."

Judge Gary said the relations between the steel corporation and its employees were increasingly friendly. "War has inflamed and disturbed the minds of men," he asserted, "and vicious men are taking advantage of it."

it to bring about the forcible distribution of wealth." He said he had heard of the bill introduced in Parliament to establish a royal industrial commission.

"You know that it is a permanent commission, and that the majority are elected by the trade unions."

Situation in England

Judge Gary said that he feared that the Labor unions were in control of England today, and, if so, there was great danger to progress and prosperity. England, he said, was doing what she was compelled to do, right or wrong. If Labor unions should control here, it would mean the closed shop, restricted output and increased cost of living.

"Do you not think it wise to meet the situation before it develops further?" asked Senator Kenyon.

"There is no situation here that we need to meet with a radical program," was the reply. Mr. Gary seemed to criticize the committee for hearing radicals.

"Have we reached the point where a committee of Congress cannot investigate without inciting strikes?" demanded Senator Kenyon.

"I do not think the organization or procedure of this committee to date is subject to criticism, but an investigation does give certain elements an opportunity to get their views before the public."

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FRENCH CHAMBER RATIFIES TREATY

Vote of 372 to 53 Cast in Favor
of Terms as Drafted at Versailles—Vote of Confidence
in the Government Is Carried

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The German peace treaty was ratified today by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 372 to 53. The Franco-British and the Franco-American treaties were unanimously ratified at the same session of the Chamber.

Wednesday—Yesterday afternoon Louis Barthou, reporter of the parliamentary peace commission, read in the Chamber a report on the Lefevre motion for the disarmament of Germany. The commission, which supported the government, recommended that no immediate discussion should be undertaken and proposed a revised text.

André Lefevre made a strong protest, declaring that discussion after or before the treaty ratification was not the same thing. After ratification, he said, it might express a wish but now it would express a command.

Clemenceau replied that the treaty terms were sufficient and said that the discussion of the motion before or after ratification was indeed not the same thing. The discussion after ratification would have the government support but if the motion was voted upon before the treaty was ratified, the Chamber and government would be in discord, because the chamber would vote for the treaty with a reservation not accepted by the government. Therefore since one method would augment and the other diminish the government's authority vis-a-vis allied, if the chamber took up the discussion, Mr. Clemenceau said he could not continue the task of seeing that the treaty terms were carried out. Mr. Lefevre protested that it was not a question of the ministry, that he desired not to weaken but to strengthen the treaty and to secure ratification. Mr. Clemenceau insisted that it was a question of confidence in the government.

Mr. Barthou, who was on the side of the peace commission, proposed adjournment. Mr. Clemenceau reminded the Chamber that the vote was for or against. Adjournment was decided upon and a vote of confidence in the government carried by 262 against 188.

Views in Paris on Debate in America

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Paris papers this morning give first place to the debate on the peace treaty in the United States Senate. The struggle in America is generally regarded as a political and party question. Intense concern is expressed, and anxiety that the treaty be ratified. The Matin says that the world has need of confidence in order to live. The Avenir says that the only thing that remains is to wait the vote, resting on the faith that the great country "which helped us win the war will not contribute to our losing peace."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ACCUSES PACKERS

A. Mitchell Palmer Charges That
They Constitute Combination
in Restraint of Trade and Says
They Endanger All the People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, not only rejects the excuses given by the five big packers to cattle growers for reduced purchases of cattle and low prices paid, but in a letter to W. R. Stubbs, former Governor of Kansas, and member of a commission of cattle growers from that state, he reiterates his opinion that the packers are a combination in restraint of trade.

The commission called upon Mr. Palmer last week and complained that buyers for the packers were blaming the government's campaign to reduce the cost of living for their failure to pay better prices or to buy as freely as they formerly had. The buyers, it was stated, alleged that the campaign against hoarding being conducted by the Department of Justice prevents the packers from placing in cold storage the usual seasonal requirements.

Packers' Excuse Unjustified

"Nothing that the Department of Justice has so far done," Mr. Palmer's letter says, "and no views which have been announced here, offer any justification for such excuse on the part of the packers. The definition of hoarding is very carefully fixed by the Food Control Act. My instructions to district attorneys have quoted these provisions of the law, and it ought to be unnecessary for me to say that there is no intention whatever on the part of the government to attempt to construe as hoarding any storage of foodstuffs which is not in excess of the reasonable requirements of the business, or reasonably necessary as against the period of scant or no production as defined in the act."

"This does not mean, of course, that we shall not continue our examination and investigation into all stored food products, and whenever it appears that the law as to hoarding has been violated either by the five large packers or anybody else, prompt action will be taken in accordance with the plain terms of the act. I cannot avoid the conclusion that the packers with whom you conferred, and their counsel, know this perfectly well, and therefore, there must be some other reason behind their refusal to buy your products."

Production Not Excessive

Mr. Palmer then stated that it would have an unfortunate effect upon the campaign to reduce the cost of living if the five packers should, by their refusal to buy cattle in normal numbers, be able very materially to reduce production. He says he is informed that there is no excess production of live stock, and no material reduction in the consumption of meat products.

"If there were real competition between the 'Big Five' packers," he concluded, "the normal law of supply and demand, with competitive buying and selling, would result in relief to the people from the present living cost without reducing your prices below the point where reasonable profits could be earned."

"I am, therefore, confirmed in my judgment that the business methods of the five large packers constitute a combination in restraint of trade, which has had, and if permitted to continue will have such a hold upon both production and distribution as will bring to all the people unfortunate and unnecessary losses similar to those which you are now suffering."

Public Ready to Buy

With the foregoing letter the Department of Justice made public yesterday a letter from Harry B. Tredrow, United States District Attorney at Denver, Colorado, in which the results are given of the sale of 100,000 pounds of shoulder clods held in cold storage by Swift & Co. and the Colorado Packing & Provision Company (a subsidiary of Armour & Co.).

The packers agreed to the sale because the government formally seized the meat. They had asserted, and the retail meat dealers of Denver generally supported their position, that the people did not want any except fancy cuts of meat, or high priced cuts which could be cooked quickly. On Sept. 20, Mr. Tredrow sold from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of the shoulder clods, and declared the people eagerly bought the meat. The price was 10 cents less than that at which the retailers had been selling it.

Sale Reduced Meat Prices

As a result of this sale, meat prices generally are said to be 25 per cent lower in Denver. The clods, which the packers and butchers said were good mainly for sausage, by such use, increasing the price on other cuts, were found by the people to be desirable for pot roasts and boiling, and as they were boneless there was no waste. Mr. Tredrow plans to sell a large quantity of hams in storage, and 45,000 pounds of ox tails.

Mr. Palmer is receiving assurances from manufacturers and retailers of clothing of their desire to cooperate in the campaign to reduce prices. When the amendments to the Food Control Act, now pending in Congress, are passed, extending the scope of this act to include wearing apparel, the department feels that this cooperation will be valuable.

GUARDSMEN ALL FACE INOCULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Advantage is being taken of the fact that the members of the Massachusetts state guard are now on duty in Boston, replacing the striking police, to inoculate these citizen soldiers, ostensibly as a preventive measure. The statement was made last night at the office of Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Parker, commanding the guard, that inoculation already had been put under way in the force, and that it would be continued until all the members were accounted for. As the men are under military discipline, they have no option in the matter, it is said, if their superior officers insist that they shall submit to the ruling.

At state guard headquarters it was said that if any exceptions were made it would be only on recommendation of the surgeon. No information had been received at headquarters of any exemptions. Presumably, if any such exemptions were made, they were of men who already had been inoculated.

Dr. Charles E. Page of Melrose, Massachusetts, a liberal member of the medical profession, characterized the procedure as "a hideous outrage," in discussing it last night with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He declared that it was utterly valueless, and had not the slightest preventive utility.

SENATE RECEIVES REPORT ON TRAU

Landing of United States Marines
There Is Said to Have
Followed Formal Request
Made by Italian Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Rear Admiral Harry S. Knapp, commanding United States naval forces in European waters, has cabled to Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, a full account of the landing of United States Marines at Trau on the Dalmatian coast on Sept. 23, and this information was sent to the Senate yesterday by Secretary Daniels in response to a resolution requesting it.

The cable message shows that the action of Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, in command of United States naval forces in the Adriatic, was taken on request of the Italian authorities and for the protection of Italian troops, which, in the opinion of Secretary Daniels, disposed of the charges in the Senate and in certain newspapers that the United States was unwarrantably interfering in European quarrels. The message is as follows:

Official Advice

"The armistice line extends from Cape Planka, inland. North and west of this line, Italian troops in occupation; south and east of the line, garrisoned by Serbian troops. This latter section Dalmatian coast, headquarters American naval forces, in which, by agreement after armistice, American naval forces took charge of all one-time Austro-Hungarian vessels found, and which has since generally been called the American zone. Americans have no troops on shore, but have extended a strong moral influence for the preservation of order and avoidance of clash between Italians and Jugo-Slavs. There has been considerable friction along armistice line between Serbians and Italians, but by the tactful firmness of the American admiral there, it has been kept from causing serious results."

"On Sept. 23, three truckloads of Italian soldiers, in command of an Italian Army captain, crossed the armistice line from the Italian zone and surprised and captured the small Serbian garrison at Trau. The Italian authorities informed the senior American officer present, Captain Boyd, that the move was unwarranted, and asked that the raiders be turned back. Boyd sent a destroyer and two chasers to Trau at once, then saw the Serbian commander, and got him to agree not to order an advance until he had an opportunity to get the Italians to withdraw. He sent Lieut. Com. R. S. Fields and Commander Marony, of the Italian ship Puglia, by automobile to Trau, and he himself, in the United States ship Olympia, went to Trau."

Small Guard Landed

"On arrival he found that the Italians had been induced to return, leaving, however, an Italian Army captain and three soldiers, owing to the breakdown of a truck. He landed a small guard from U. S. S. Cowell and U. S. S. Olympia, to see no harm done Italians, to preserve order pending arrival of Serbian troops. He put the Italian Army captain and three soldiers on an Italian motor boat and turned them over in charge of an Italian naval officer. Upon arrival of the Serbian troops he withdrew the bluejackets, after first receiving assurance that no violence would be offered to civilians."

"Italian Admiral Milo, in command of ships and troops in Italian zone of occupation, sent the senior Italian officer present at Spalato to U. S. S. Olympia with thanks for sending Trau raiders back. He has brought the officer who commanded the raid force to trial by court-martial."

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BROKEN DOWN IN BRITISH STRIKE

Secretary of Union Declares That
All Rumors of Settlement Are
Incorrect—Government Is to
Withhold Pay of Strikers

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—J. H. Thomas, secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, made a statement at Unity House at 8:45 p. m. today in which he said: "I regret to say that all rumors of settlement are incorrect. The negotiations have broken down, inasmuch as the government's offer is not different from that of Friday."

Mr. Thomas added that the railwaymen are remaining solid but that other trades while regarding the government's offer, as the railwaymen do, have decided before taking any action themselves, to make another effort.

The National Union of Railwaymen executive will do nothing to make the government task more difficult, just as they will take no action that will sacrifice the railwaymen's cause.

Regarding the decision to withhold the strikers' wages, Mr. Thomas said that he had expected that to prevent bitterness entering into the struggle the government would have at least helped in that direction. The government's action, he said, certainly renders the position far more difficult, but the men will stiffen their backs and will not be intimidated even by this last message of the government.

A Press Association communication tonight also points out that the impression gained by many people that the negotiations between the National Union of Railwaymen executive and the government have been resumed is erroneous. The negotiations will not be resumed, as the Premier said, until the men resume work, which means until normal service is running. The Press Association further states that the comparative smallness of the strike pay is stated to be exercising the minds of the railwaymen. It seems to be overlooked that the pay is fixed by the union's rules and that the provision regarding strike pay in these rules is the pre-war one. It is reported that the members of the National Union of Railwaymen will hold a meeting to consider the matter on Saturday. No reports regarding offers of financial assistance from other unions appear to have been received.

Effort to Make Fresh Start

Conferences Resumed at Downing
Street—Ministers Are Hissed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Conferences were resumed at Downing Street today in the effort to bring about a fresh start in the negotiations between the government and the railwaymen. During the course of the morning, numerous ministers visited the Premier, and the crowd in Downing Street became so dense that the street had to be cleared by mounted police. The first sign, as yet, of public hostility was shown when Sir Erio Geddes, the Transport Minister, accompanied by the Labor Minister, while proceeding from Downing Street, attempted to cross Parliament Street. A boing and hissing crowd surged around the two ministers but did not otherwise molest them. The delegates of the transport workers' conference were early at the railwaymen's headquarters this morning where the conference was held and shortly after noon the delegates again repaired to Downing Street to resume the conference with the Premier.

The executive of the National Union of Railwaymen remained in session at Unity House. In a statement J. H. Thomas, secretary of the union, said he hoped that the negotiations would be resumed, and that everything must be avoided that would "hamper, prejudice or render it more difficult to find a bridge to the situation that every hour becomes more dangerous."

Rate of Pay for Strikers

The executive has fixed the following rate of pay for the railwaymen. Scale A, payable to members contributing 6d. weekly, 12s. per week. Other scales, 6s. per week, plus 1s. for each child under 12. An official communiqué issued from Downing Street at noon stated that the deputation from the railwaymen and transport workers and associated unions, after a short conversation with the Premier, conferred together in private till 12:30 p. m. Afterward the deputation had a brief interview with the Premier. The communiqué also reiterates the Premier's decision not to continue negotiations until work is resumed.

The Premier has received a telegram from an important railway center stating that at the railwaymen's meeting last night the men pledged themselves to return to work tomorrow if their wages were not to be reduced before the end of March. To which the Premier replied, "You can certainly assure the railwaymen that wages will not be reduced until the end of March." Meanwhile the government has instructed the railway companies that the wages due to the men on strike are not to be paid.

No Decision Is Arrived At

When the deputation left Downing Street at 1:35 p. m., Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport

Workers Federation, stated that no decision had been arrived at. When asked if they would return, he replied, "We may," and declined to say more. The deputation then went to Unity House to see the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen. When seen later in the afternoon entering his car, Mr. Thomas, in reply to a question, declared emphatically that he was not going to Downing Street, adding that there was no change in the situation.

C. T. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, told a press representative that the railwaymen's proceedings for the moment were adjourned, but that they were meeting again at Unity House this evening. Mr. Cramp added that the transport workers' conference was going on with its intermediary work, but that the National Union of Railwaymen had nothing to do with the matter for the moment. Meantime, the transport workers' deputation has returned to report the result of its conference with the Premier and its meeting with the executive of the National Union of Railwaymen. The deputation has not yet revisited Downing Street.

Prospects Said to Be Brighter

The Downing Street conference yesterday between the Premier and the railwaymen's representatives adjourned shortly after midnight. In a statement early today Mr. Thomas said: "The public will get some satisfaction from the knowledge that we have come together again. Having come together, it is the duty of both sides to see we do not break away again until we have made a settlement. That is the spirit in which we have come together."

Upon leaving Downing Street yesterday the delegates of the National Union of Railwaymen proceeded to Unity House for the consideration of one or two points left in abeyance at the conference. One of the delegates stated to a press representative that the struggle to find a common level for agreement was an uphill fight, but that the prospects were brighter than at any time since the strike began. Now that the parties had come together again, he added, everything would be done to avert another rupture.

At Unity House this morning Mr. Thomas said to a press representative, "We will not prolong the dispute an hour longer than can be warranted, and I hope to go to Downing Street to give effect to the same spirit that I have expressed." Harry Gosling at the same place said, "I am perfectly satisfied with the negotiations so far as they have gone."

Meeting of Unions Planned

Interest Centers Upon Conference Convened at Caxton Hall

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Public interest today centers upon the momentous conference of the affiliated unions convened at Caxton Hall today by the Transport Workers Federation and attended, amongst others, by the general workers, the postal unions, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, the printers' trades unions, the Railway Clerks Association and the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress.

Last night the transport workers, who were in conference till late at night, issued a statement to the effect that the executive realized that no efforts of the federation could indefinitely restrain the members from taking drastic action in support of the National Union of Railwaymen. "It realizes, moreover," the statement continued, "that the motives of the rank and file are warranted and justifiable and we will stop at nothing in order to defend the long-established principles of trade unionism and the right to defend wages constitutionally secured."

The report also recorded the conviction of the transport workers that the National Union of Railwaymen had been thrust into the dispute and stated that the former were, therefore, determined to continue to offer every encouragement and support in order to maintain the economic status of the trades-union movement which was involved in the present crisis.

Question of a General Strike

Last night it was understood that the transport workers would, at Caxton Hall today, recommend a general strike. A large crowd gathered this morning to watch the delegates assemble. J. O'Grady, Member of Parliament, representative of the general workers, who was among the first comers, told a press representative that, while he could not say what would happen, something important would take place. He hoped that the conference would be the means of effecting a settlement and that some agreement would be reached. On invitation of the conference, J. H. Thomas, representing the National Union of Railwaymen, and J. Bromley, representing the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, attended the conference, and stated the position of their respective unions. After hearing their statements the conference unanimously resolved that the fight was purely a trade-union fight for wages and better conditions. After Mr. Thomas and Mr. Bromley had withdrawn, the conference resolved to send a deputation to wait upon the Premier in Downing Street.

Personnel of Deputation

Having ascertained the Premier's willingness to receive a deputation the following were accordingly elected: Harry Gosling, Robert Williams and E. Bevin to represent the transport workers, J. R. Clynes and J. O'Grady to represent the general workers, Arthur Henderson to represent the Labor Party, J. T. Brownlie to represent the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Mr. Bowen to represent the postal trades, Mr. Muir to represent the Electrical Trade Unions, Mr. Naylor to represent the printing trades, and R. B. Walker to represent

the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress.

Mr. Williams stated that the deputation would wait upon the Premier at 3 p. m. and later meet at an adjourned conference in Caxton Hall to report.

The deputation to the Premier is regarded as a hopeful sign that a general strike may yet be averted. The deputation includes some of the most prominent men in the Labor movement who, whilst staunch trade unionists, have always striven for industrial peace. It is, therefore, hoped that an effort will be made at the Downing Street interview to bridge over the gulf between the government and the railwaymen, and it is known that the Premier has always been willing to explore every avenue of approach. The interview, therefore, holds out possibilities of the strike position entering a more hopeful phase.

Robert Smillie's Statement

Miners' Chief Says Feeling for Sympathetic Strike May Prove Irresistible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation, made a statement on the strike situation today to a press association representative, who interviewed him at his house in Lanarkshire. Mr. Smillie began by affirming that the door to negotiations was still open, although it would be foolish to minimize the seriousness of the situation. Probably within a week 50 per cent of the manual workers would be idle and all the mines, factories, shipyards, and workshops might close next week. Such a situation might be avoided, however, if common sense and interest for the Nation's welfare were observed.

Mr. Smillie went on to declare that unless an early settlement was reached, the existing feeling for a sympathetic strike might prove irresistible. As for the Premier's charge that the strike was engineered by a handful of extremists, it had caused, he observed, very considerable astonishment in the ranks of organized Labor.

Need for Statement of Fact

If, he continued, the government had reason to believe that any well known body of men in the Labor movement had been engineering some such conspiracy, they ought to take the country into their confidence and make a plain statement of fact. Perhaps it would be news to the government to be told that in the middle of last week, officials at offices of the miners in London had no idea that any serious dislocation of the industries of the country was being threatened by a strike of the magnitude with which they were faced today.

Also the fact that the railwaymen themselves expressed the opinion that the strike should not be extended to other industries was surely an indication that they had not in their minds any desire to create anarchy in the country. It ought to be remembered by the government and certainly by the general public that this strike was perfectly legitimate and constitutional. When, Mr. Smillie continued, the Premier hinted at a conspiracy out of the miners' Federation, he was not aware, perhaps, that there was a widespread feeling among the workers that there had been more conspiracy and plotting carried on during the past few years within a few hundred yards of the House of Commons than there had been in Labor circles.

Plan to Attack Labor

It was believed that there was a widespread plot afoot to attack organized Labor sectionally, in order to weaken it as to render it so helpless that it would not be in a position to defend its own interests.

Mr. Smillie added that he had asked that the deputation on the nationalization of the mines, which was to have been sent to the Premier this week, be held over, as he considered it would be inopportune for the Premier to meet it on that question under the existing circumstances. He felt that under the present strain the Premier might not be in a position to give an unbiased answer, and it would be unfortunate if a reply were given which had not been fully reasoned out.

On the other hand, he felt that if they pressed for a meeting it might be thought that the miners were taking advantage of the present circumstances to use the existing situation to force a reply which might not be given in ordinary circumstances. He, therefore, hoped that the interview would be postponed until the railway dispute was settled.

What British Government Is Fighting

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—Motion picture theaters throughout the country will today display the following statement from the Premier: "The government is not fighting trades unionism. Trades unionism is a recognized factor in the industrial life of the country. What the government is fighting for is to prevent the extremists of any industrial body attempting to gain their ends by attacking the life of the community and so bringing untold misery upon thousands of innocent people."

Wage Situation Explained

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—George N. Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, in answer to some questions put by a press representative regarding the strike, said that the government's attitude was one of defense. He would be no party to a fight against the trade union fundamentals or in favor of unduly depressing wages, especially those of low paid workers. He thought that there was still some misunderstanding. Many people still thought that the government proposals meant reducing wages at the

end of the year. Nothing of the kind had been proposed. The present wages would only come down three months after the present prices had fallen to and remained below a certain point and then the reduction would only be on the excess now paid over the standard wage and any further excess would be cut into to an extent equal to the fall in prices. The point might not be reached for years and the standard wage of railwaymen, unlike that of other workers, would be secure even if prices fell to the pre-war level.

Pay of Strikers Is Withheld

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—A statement issued from 10 Downing Street tonight announces that the government takes the full responsibility for the decision to withhold the payment of money which would have been due to the railwaymen this week, had they not struck. The statement reads in part:

"The men have broken their contracts. They stopped work without due notice and in complete disregard of the effect of their action on the persons and property of ordinary citizens, of which they were in charge. The damages for which they are liable are vastly greater than the amount now being withheld."

"Different considerations may arise if an early resumption of work takes place. Meanwhile the country is still subjected to unexampled injury by the action of the railwaymen, and in the circumstances the government would not be justified in handing over to the strikers a sum which must be used to prolong the struggle, undertaken without any consideration for the welfare of the public which is endangering the whole life of the Nation."

Facilities for Distributing Mail

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns that yesterday 54 service aeroplanes were employed in distributing mails over the country. The outward and return service from London to the most important centers has been organized and now runs regularly. Fourteen hundred pounds of letter mail were taken by a Handley Page machine to Brussels for Holland and Norway and 2000 pounds were brought back. Mails were also carried to Paris.

Civil aeroplanes with a total mail carrying capacity of 4700 pounds left for Bristol, Birmingham, Newcastle, Manchester, and Glasgow. The General Post Office is still working under abnormal pressure but the surplus of mails on hand is being rapidly dispatched, the delay being not more than 24 hours. In some places the mails have been cleared completely.

Transport Workers' Conference

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Transport Workers' conference adjourned at 7:15 p. m. today, when Robert Williams, secretary of the federation, announced that the full conference would meet again tomorrow afternoon. The 11 delegates, on leaving, intimated that they were proceeding to Unity House for a further conference with the National Union of Railwaymen's executive. Frank Hodges, secretary of the Miners' Federation, attended the Transport Workers' conference today.

Pension Advances Authorized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Ministry of Pensions has issued emergency instructions to local war pensions committees authorizing advances of pensions when necessary. Various arrangements have been made by the ministry to minimize the hardship to pensioners and disabled men arising from the strike.

Convening of Parliament Urged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Wednesday)—William Adamson, chairman of the Parliamentary Labor Party, has urged to the Premier from Scotland, requesting that Parliament should be convened.

COMMISSION RULE IN MEXICO PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—An appeal for a commission of men from all parties in Mexico to take over the government of that country, with the present President, Venustiano Carranza, as one of the commissioners, if the people so desire, is made in an open letter from Gen. Salvador Alvarado, former Governor of the State of Yucatan, Mexico, made public here by Manuel J. Zavada, publisher of El Heraldo Mexicano, of Mexico City. General Alvarado proposes "the formation—by popular election, open, honest, and free—of a commission, to take over the present government, reorganize it, and put it on a modern, businesslike basis. I have no objection to President Carranza or to members of his administration becoming members of this commission, provided the people vote them into that commission, but Mexico has suffered enough from one-man rule; we must get away from it before we can ever take our proper place among the peace-maintaining, law-abiding nations of the world."

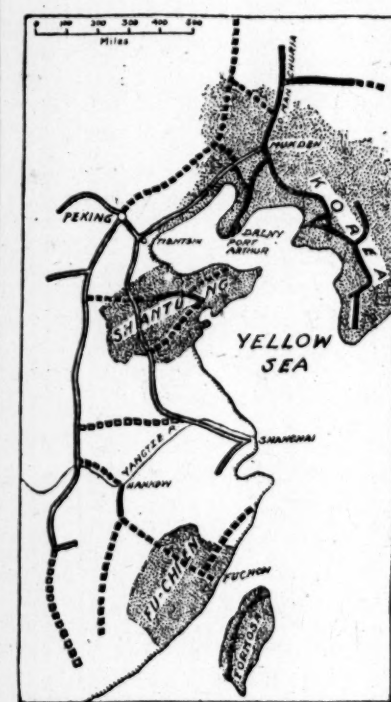
INVITATION TO BE EXTENDED

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—The Supreme Council today decided to grant German and Austrian representatives facilities to go to Washington to the International Labor Conference this month. It will be for the conference itself at its first meeting to invite enemy representatives to its sessions.

BARON GOTO TALKS ON SHANTUNG CASE

Japan, He Says, Will Soon Settle Controversy by Liberal Offer to China—Action Waits Upon Ratification of Peace Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The Imperial Government of Japan intends to settle the Shantung controversy so promptly that it is impracticable to set a date," according to an authorized interview issued here yesterday by Baron Shimezu Goto, former Japanese Foreign Minister and a member of the Japanese diplomatic advisory council. Baron Goto came to Washington on his way from Paris to Tokyo. As the White House is closed



CHINESE RAILWAYS PROJECTED FOR SHANTUNG PROVINCE. JAPANESE RAILWAYS PROJECTED.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor Japan's stranglehold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles treaty be allowed to stand.

for the time being to visitors, the Baron was unable to see the President. "As soon as Japan ratifies the Versailles treaty," he said, "Germany will be asked to hand over to her all documents concerning Shantung. Then Japan will submit to China a definite and liberal proposal as to the settlement of German rights. I am confident that this will be done within a few months."

Statement of Baron Goto

The following is Baron Goto's statement, in part:

"I take it for granted that the leading publicists of America are aware of the real fact concerning Shantung. President Wilson in his recent speeches, especially those delivered in California, threw a bright light upon the question. President Wilson said Japan at the Peace Conference proposed to return everything to China except a few economic privileges. That is exactly the case. Even those few economic privileges, Japan does not purpose to enjoy alone, but she purposes to take China into a partnership in the enjoyment of those privileges. I have reason to believe that the plan for Sino-Japanese cooperation for the operation of the former German railway of some 270 miles, and the former German mines in Shantung, has already been formulated in a way decidedly favorable to China.

"Some people are still talking about the apparent indefiniteness of the time limit within which Japan intends to restore Kiaochow to China. Well, I think it would be easy for Japan, to fix such a limit, if the time she intends to take to settle the matter were to extend over a considerable period, say two or three years.

Prompt Settlement Intended

"The fact is, she intends to settle the matter so promptly that it is impracticable to set a date. Japan will soon ratify the treaty, and when that is done she will ask Germany to hand over to her all documents concerning Shantung. Then Japan will submit to China a definite and liberal proposal as to the settlement of German rights. I am confident that this will be done within a few months. And when that is done, the fair-minded Americans will agree that the adjustment is just and equitable."

Speaking of the Sino-Japanese agreement of September, 1918, Baron Goto said: "The intimation is, I take

it, that Japan kept that agreement secret. How strange that some people still think that the American public can be beguiled by such obvious distortion of facts, and, may I say, such childlike assertions! "The substance of that agreement was published in Tokyo in the early part of October, last year. The compact was made at the initiative of the Chinese Government. I was Foreign Minister at that time, and accepted the overture made by China. Even if the agreement were kept secret, which it certainly was not, there is no reason to believe the Japanese Government sent its peace delegation to Paris without advising it of the existence of the agreement."

Cooperation With America

"Personally, I think that Japan and America should cooperate with each other in the commercial and economic development of the Far East. Japan alone has not the capacity to undertake the great task that is in store for her in the Orient."

"I know that there are some Japanese who distrust and dislike America, as there are some Americans who would attribute to Japan motives and intentions entirely foreign to her. It would be most deplorable if we were to permit the matter of Shantung to stand in the way of the friendly relationship of our two countries, especially when Japan intends to dispose of German rights in Shantung in a manner which is, in the judgment of unbiased critics and publicists in America, obviously equitable. Does it not seem to you almost criminal deliberately to distort facts and conspire to mislead the public at this time, when international relations are so extraordinary that the very air seems to be charged with suspicion and misunderstanding? At such a time it should be the duty of every public-spirited man to apply the counsel of wisdom and rational thinking to the consideration of questions which involve the honor and integrity of foreign nations."

BLACK SEA MUTINIES INQUIRY AT TOULON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Wednesday)—At Toulon the investigation was continued yesterday into the Black Sea mutinies and the soviets in the French fleet. Delarue, a sailor accused of opening the prison door for Vuillemin, declared that he was commanded by the crew to set free the prisoner, as the latter had been elected delegate to the Soviet. Delarue explained that the nomination of delegates from the crews was approved by the second in command and that he had been literally overwhelmed by events.

Under these conditions, Delarue said he thought that he could not be blamed for having executed the order of the crew to set free the elected delegate. Another sailor, Doublier by name, when questioned said that he had only consented to be a delegate after approval by the assistant commander. According to the accused the crew was aroused by the poor quality of food, the length of the campaign against the Bolsheviks and the irregularity of leave permits. The accused said that he devoted himself to urging calm interviews with the delegates from the ships Jean, Bard, Justice and Ducharme.

Continuing the examination, the president told Doublier that counsel was undecided concerning him because of the two opposite reports, namely, that of the commander of his ship, Capt. Rogez Pappillon, which was very severe, and that of the investigating committee which blamed the chiefs who did not understand their crews and pronounced clearly in favor of the delegates, whose peace-making rôle might avoid a catastrophe.

Dupont, a delegate, said he was charged to lay before Admiral Amot the complaints of the crews. The commander-in-chief admitted that discipline was, by force of circumstances, very hard, but said that orders had been given for the crews' best welfare, adding that Dupont was one of the most intelligent delegates in his rôle of peace-making, and showed that all his acts were dictated by the crews and that he was a link between the commandant and the sailor. The inquiry will be continued on Wednesday. The discussions at Toulon on the mutiny on the battleship Provence terminated yesterday with several acquittals and convictions, with sentences ranging from one to nine years.

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REPUBLICANS HOLD COUNCIL

Ante-Convention Meeting to Gain Opinions of Party Members on Questions of the Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Massachusetts—A hearing yesterday at which matters of public interest were discussed in order to gain the opinions of party members, held at the Republican State Committee's quarters in the Kimball Building, brought out considerable sentiment in favor of the League of Nations, with certain reservations that would not amount to amendments.

Joseph E. Warner, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, is chairman of the committee on resolutions of the state committee, and the meeting yesterday was called by his order. The state convention is to be held in Tremont Temple tomorrow.

There are in the party three factions, one favoring the attitude taken toward the league by Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts; a second, favoring the league and treaty, with minor reservations, and a third, which opposes the introduction of the League of Nations issue in the state campaign.

W. Murray Crane, former United States Senator from this State, asked that the league be accepted without any such amendments as to require resubmission to the other countries. Joseph Walker, a former Speaker of the Massachusetts House, asked that the league be endorsed with reservations, not amendments.

Recommendations for platform planks were submitted by Robert Washburn, of the Roosevelt Republican Club; by W. P. Thore, who advocated old age pensions; by Miss Edna Spencer; and by a delegation of three Negroes, who asked for an anti-ligature plank, in conjunction with one providing equal opportunities to white and Negro citizens in the army and navy.

SUFFRAGE QUESTION IN FRENCH SENATE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Tuesday)—A resolution has been filed urging the government to obtain from the Senate as soon as possible a place in its program for the discussion of the measure adopted by the Chamber on May 20, 1919, giving women the vote. A letter was recently addressed to the Senate by a number of women suffrage organizations which desired to obtain the vote for the next elections. The letter recalled the victory that suffrage had won in America, that marital authority had been abolished and suffrage admitted in Italy and that the suffrage issue had been advanced in England. A vigorous campaign was announced for France.

SENATOR REED NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK

ARDMORE, Oklahoma—Whether an official investigation would be made of a demonstration here on Wednesday night which resulted in the throwing of eggs at James A. Reed (D.), United States Senator from Missouri, who was on the platform at Convention Hall to deliver an address in opposition to the peace treaty and the League of Nations, was the subject of considerable discussion yesterday. The demonstration followed a mass meeting on Tuesday at which resolutions were adopted censuring the Senator for his opposition to the league and urging that he cancel his speaking engagement.

ment. Trouble began almost as soon as Mayor William Freeman had risen to introduce the Senator. Efforts by Senator Reed to deliver his address were met by jeers, hisses, catcalls, and cheers for President Wilson. Finally the meeting was abandoned. Many men and women, while they disagreed with Senator Reed's views, shook hands with him and expressed deep regret that the incident had happened.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT BOLOGNA CALLED

ROME, Italy, (Tuesday)—The Avanti, a Socialist organ of Milan, publishes an appeal from the headquarters of the Socialist Party to the proletariat convoking a national Socialist congress at Bologna on Oct. 5. Preparations for the general elections will be made at this meeting. The newspaper states that over 81,000 Socialist voters are officially registered throughout Italy and that the number will soon reach 100,000. The appeal says: "The next battle will not be a simple electoral contest but a high manifestation of force and will by the Socialist proletariat to overthrow the bourgeois régime."

SITUATION ON INDIAN NORTHWEST FRONTIER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office LONDON, England (Thursday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns there are still indications of unrest among the tribes on the Indian northwest frontier. The frontier post at the head of the Khyber Pass was sniped on Sept. 19, while a picket, some 10 miles northwest of Tank, was ambushed by Mahsud on Sept. 23 and the same day a further attack was made on a telegraph party and its escort. As regards Afghanistan itself, the situation is quiet.

ANNAPOLIS MEN ARE NOT INCLUDED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Resignations of nearly 200 naval staff officers will be accepted, it was announced yesterday by the Secretary of the Navy as soon as the bureaux to which they are attached notify him the officers' services can be spared. The acceptances will apply only to those staff officers who are not graduates of the naval academy. No action will be taken for the present on the resignations of 89 line officers now on file, all of whom are graduates of Annapolis.

HONOLULU'S FEDERAL BUILDING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor HONOLULU, Hawaii—Plans for the new federal building at Honolulu have been received by the collector of customs, and bids for construction are to be opened shortly. The new structure will house the customs bureau, post office, United States court, internal revenue office, weather bureau, War Department, and other offices of the federal government. The building will be four stories high, cover an entire block, and cost approximately \$1,750,000.

CLOCKS TO BE SET BACK OCT. 26

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General uncertainty as to when the clocks shall be turned back and daylight saving be abolished seems to have resulted from the recent action of Congress in repealing the Daylight Saving Act. In answer to numerous inquiries, officials have pointed out that clocks may not be turned back until the last Sunday of October, or Oct. 26, at 1 a. m.

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Styles of Chandler & Co.'s Suits taken from the wonderful coats worn by the "beaux" of the Georgian and Colonial periods

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AND why should they not be becoming? They were adapted from the clothes of the "dandies" and "beaux" of the Georgian period, of the days of Louis XVI, when were worn many of the most wonderful clothes the world has ever known.

THEY knew the fit of a collar—the adaptations of the waistcoat—the doublet—of the stock; it was an Art, and now the same art appears in the Misses' Suits shown by Chandler & Co.

Priced \$39.50, \$45, \$55, \$60, \$65, \$75, \$85, \$95, \$110 to \$265

Drawn from suit shown by Chandler & Co. Price \$55.00.

BELGIAN QUEEN TO OBSERVE MUCH

Royal Guest, on Arrival in the United States, Tells of Her Ambitions and of Her Interest in Women of America

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, on her journey through America, will be intensely interested in things American women are doing. She favors suffrage for them all. She said this yesterday while the George Washington was steaming slowly through New York harbor. The Queen, standing at the rail and blown by a fresh breeze laden with rain, conversed with her interviewer. Tugs and liners were screaming a welcome to the royal guests, the shores were lined with thousands of cheering people, and overhead numerous aeroplanes skimmed through the wet skies. To the left the great Statue of Liberty loomed.

"It is more exciting—this coming to America," the Queen exclaimed. "I want to get there so quickly. I wish one of those machines could take me. I always have wanted to come here. America has been so very kind to Belgium, and we want to thank her from our hearts."

Has Many Ambitions

It was a striking picture, this woman who won the love of her people by tireless work among them during the trying days of the war. Her hair is near-red, and her eyes are blue. She was dressed in a simple gown of soft, silky texture, and a silk turban, of varied hues, crowned her hair. As she looked out over the scene before her, she seemed to be embracing mentally all the myriad things she wants to crowd into the short month she will be in America.

"I want to see and study so many things," she said. "I hope to look into the care of children in the United States."

The Queen expects to return home early in November.

"We have to be back for the elections, you know," she said.

It was suggested that inasmuch as Belgian women do not vote, that she let King Albert go back and she stay here.

"That is a good idea," she said laughingly. "They won't need me for the elections."

When it was suggested that Prince Leopold might like to stay longer, the Queen agreed that he probably would.

Will Observe Much

What American women eat, how they dress, how and at what they work, their diversions, and so forth, are things the Queen is anxious to see. The cheerfulness, versatility, and good taste of the American women has been a source of wonder to this regent, and she would pass on to her own people many of the things she learns here.

Girls' schools—both convents and educational institutions—will be visited on the tour of the royal couple.

And "democracy" will be the watchword on this tour. The Queen will be accompanied, it is said, by only two maids—both Belgian girls. One lady-in-waiting, Countess C. de Caraman-Chimay, will be in personal attendance on her.

The King and Prince will be accompanied by a valet each. The King probably will adhere to the uniform of a lieutenant-general throughout the tour, and the Prince expects to make the trip as a "buck private." Six able-bodied Belgians, in the capacity of footmen, will guard the royal couple.

LABOR CONFERENCE PROGRAM DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The inability of President Wilson to participate in the industrial conference which he called to meet here on Oct. 6, has delayed completion of the program, certain changes being inevitable. It had been expected that the President would greet the representatives and that in his address he would prepare a basis for immediate action.

The conference will be held as planned in the Pan-American Building on Monday. For chairman, Bernard M. Baruch has been mentioned more than anyone else, but Mr. Baruch says that he is unwilling to act in that capacity.

NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED IN RUMANIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—A Bucharest message states that General Vaitianu, who was War Minister in the Bratianu Cabinet, has been intrusted with the task of forming a new Cabinet.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN ADDRESSES CAUCUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The following statement was given out by Sir Robert Borden last night:

"Mr. Hume Cronyn presided over a caucus of government supporters this morning, at which there was a very full attendance. The proceedings were characterized by great earnestness and unanimity. Sir Robert Borden addressed the caucus for about an hour and pointed out in the first place the platform, consisting of 12 articles, which was submitted to the people of Canada on the 15th of October, 1917,

and upon which the government received its mandate from the people. "He emphasized the fact that in the policy then outlined there were included not only the vigorous prosecution of the war but many other important subjects. Among them were civil service reform and the abolition of patronage, the extension of the franchise to women, adequate taxation of war profits, effective arrangements for demobilization, the care and vocational training of returned soldiers, for assistance in enabling them to settle upon the land and for adequate pensions. Besides this the policy had included the development of transportation facilities, cooperative management of the various sys-

BELGIAN RULERS GREET AMERICANS

King Albert, by Wireless From Ship in New York Harbor, Sends Thanks of His People for America's Aid in the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Bearing to this Nation of their friends "the testimony of the profound sentiment and



King Albert of Belgium

tems, the encouragement and development of shipbuilding and the investigation of the possibilities of air service.

"It also embraced effective measures to prevent excessive profits and it included the general development of the varied resources of Canada, their conservation, and utilization for the advantage of the people, adequate consideration of the needs of the industrial population, and the maintenance of good relations between employers and employees.

"The Prime Minister strongly emphasized the fact that the record of the government in the fulfillment of its pledges to the people was unequalled in the political history of this country."

FINLAND AND PEACE OFFER OF BOLSHIEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—According to a Moscow wireless message, a meeting of the Finnish Social Democratic Party, which was addressed by the Premier and Minister of the Interior, regarding the Bolshevik peace offer, resolved to demand the immediate convening of the Finnish Parliament to discuss the offer.

Agreement Reached on Peace Question

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HELSINGFORS, Finland (Thursday)—A Reval message to the Helsingfors Sanomat states that a conference of Baltic states at Dorpat which was summoned to discuss the peace question and the formation of an alliance of the Baltic states, has reached a complete agreement regarding joint action.

PLEBISCITE FINAL RESULT ANNOUNCED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LUXEMBOURG, Luxembourg (Thursday)—Official figures of the result of the plebiscite in Luxembourg have been issued by the Minister of State. Of the total electorate of 125,775 those who voted on the political referendum numbered 90,485 and on the economic referendum 82,375. In the first case spoilt voting papers numbered 5113 and in the second 9609. In the case of the political referendum the votes for continuance of the present dynasty under the Grand Duchess Charlotte numbered 66,811, for continuance of the present dynasty under another Grand Duchess 1286, for the introduction of a republican régime 16,885; in the case of the economic referendum the votes for a customs union with Belgium numbered 22,242, for a customs union with France 60,135.

BITUMINOUS DEADLOCK STILL ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—The deadlock between the bituminous miners and operators over wages continued yesterday, and a committee representing both sides was chosen to take up the 13 demands of the miners. A sub-committee will deal with the demand for a 60 per cent wage increase.



Crown Prince of Belgium

whose hearts fought with the cities of Belgium and whose continual sacrifices knew no measure. He happily will be able to meet the eminent citizens who, animated by the highest thoughts, placed themselves at the

head of organizations for relieving the sufferings of the war. The American people, their splendid army and their courageous navy, powerfully served a great ideal."

Greeting Is Noisy

The king's ship was welcomed by booming guns, shrieking sirens, and band playing "La Brabançonne," the Belgian national anthem, as it slowly found its way through the rain and mist to its pier at Hoboken, New Jersey, a pier from which countless American soldiers had sailed to defend the world against the invaders of Belgium. At 12:05 o'clock the ship was made fast to the pier, the words of "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" sung by the crowds died down, and complete silence ruled when the King's tall figure, garbed in the uniform of an officer of the Belgian Army, and a short space ahead of the Queen, all in white, with an automobile veil over her face, passed down the gangplank. Close behind them came Crown Prince Leopold, wearing a uniform of the twelfth regiment of the line, famous for its work at the siege of Dixmude, the other members of the royal party following.

The reception party was led by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, and Brand Whitlock, Ambassador to Belgium, and included Mrs. Marshall, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Lansing; Governor and Mrs. Runyon of New Jersey, Mayor Patrick R. Griffin of Hoboken, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; General Peyton C. March, chief of staff; Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, and others.

Vice-President's Welcome
When the strains of the Belgian anthem, played by bands on the pier, had ceased, the brief welcoming ceremony began. Vice-President Marshall explained why it was impossible for President Wilson to be present, and said that this continent had welcomed many pathfinders, from Columbus on. "Had we but thought," he continued, "many would have been unwelcomed, but today there is no man in this broad land who loves liberty, fidelity, justice, and courage who does not gladly greet you. A king without a king's cunning, a man with a man's high sense of honor, who trod the Via Dolorosa, Via Sacra of Triumph, so that by the treading of that way the world might find that treaties are not scraps of paper, that above crown and kingdom, faith and courage must be placed, or the banner of a people becomes the much-bespattered badge of infamy."

"If one who believes in the right and duty of the people to rule themselves may be bold without offense, I welcome you to the Republic somewhat as King of the bravest people since time began, but more as a man whose conduct will be a mighty force in steadying the world to law and order, to friendship, faith, and freedom."

King Albert Responds
The King's reply, delivered modestly in a low tone which nevertheless reflected his emotion, expressed regret at the inability of the President to be present, and sincere hope for his complete recovery. Though too full of joy to express himself at great length, the King, in a few simple words, made it clear that he and his Queen looked upon this journey as a distinct step in their careers, especially since it gave them the opportunity to express their Nation's gratitude to the people of the United States.

Mayor Griffin then extended welcome on behalf of the city of Hoboken. The royal party and their temporary hosts then entered automobiles and passed between lines of soldiers at salute to the Lackawanna ferry, which took them to West Twenty-Third Street, New York, whence they were driven to the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, where a whole floor was reserved for them in such privacy that for the rest of the day they could remain incognito.

The Mayor and members of the committee, will go to the Waldorf Astoria. The party will visit Central Park in the afternoon, receiving 50,000 school children in a patriotic celebration. There the King will plant a tree. In the evening they will attend a performance at the Hippodrome.

Saturday's program includes visits to the Woolworth Building, the Stock and Produce exchanges and luncheon at the Bankers Club as guests of the Committee for Belgian Relief, for King Albert and Prince Leopold, with a reception at the Public Library to various war work organizations in the afternoon and a visit to the mass meeting of the American Legion at the Madison Square Garden in the evening. Queen Elizabeth and the Countess Chislaine de Caraman-Chimay, her lady-in-waiting, will be escorted by Mrs. Hylan, Mrs. Brand Whitlock, wife of the United States Ambassador to Belgium, and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne, wife of the Belgian Ambassador, on a visit to children and wounded soldiers in hospitals. The party will leave for Boston on Saturday night and expect to complete their trans-continental itinerary on Oct. 24 in Washington, where they will spend several days as guests of President and Mrs. Wilson at the White House.

King Albert was informed upon his arrival that the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain had decided to undertake the collection of \$500,000 for the purpose of erecting and equipping a library building as the gift of the United States toward the reestablishment of the University of Louvain "as a permanent memorial of the heroic services of the Belgian people in defense of human liberty."

Members of Royal Party

The royal party includes Baron de Cartier de Marchienne, Belgian Ambassador to the United States, and Baroness de Cartier de Marchienne; Countess Chislaine de Caraman-Chimay, lady-in-waiting to the Queen; Lieut.-Gen. Baron Jacques, commander of the Belgian third division; Colonel Tilkins of the general staff, aide-de-camp to the King; Count Guy de Outremont, major of artillery and adjutant to the court; Max Leo Gerard, secretary to the King; Charles Craux, secretary to the Queen; Lieutenant of the Cavalry Goffinet, officer of ordnance to the King; Lieutenant-Colonel Nolf, physician to their majesties, and Poi le Tellier, secretary to the Belgian Embassy.

EAEMONN DE VALERA ON TOUR

NEW YORK, New York—Eamonn de Valera left New York yesterday for Philadelphia on a country-wide tour, in which he will seek moral and financial support for the "Irish republic."

entrance of the hotel, the cheering reached its climax as the royal party entered and retired to their apartments.

Though the King gave out no interviews, it was said for him that his enthusiasm was great when he saw modern New York for the first time, for when he was here last, 20 years ago, there were considerably fewer roofs along the city's skyline. Coming up the harbor behind a double row of escorting United States destroyers and surrounded by welcoming craft of various sorts, the King exhibited the enthusiasm of a small boy, using the glasses frequently, while the Queen took pictures and the Prince preserved the dignity of the family.

Yesterday's greeting was extended on behalf of the Nation. Today the city will do him honor.

Program of Welcome

After leaving their hotel this morning, the royal guests will go aboard a United States destroyer and will be officially welcomed at the Battery at 11:30 o'clock. At Pier A they will be met by Rodman Wanamaker, chairman of the Mayor's committee of reception to distinguished guests. Escorted by two companies of infantry, two of sailors, and two of marines, they will proceed directly to the City Hall, where they will be formally welcomed by Mayor John F. Hylan. From there the party, accompanied by



Queen of Belgium

lery, engineers, cavalry and aviation forces, to be equipped by the United States and trained by American Army officers. The army to be recruited in the United States would total 13,500 men. In addition to that, 10,500 men would be recruited in Canada, and additional armies would be raised in Europe and the Balkans, Ararat and the Caucasus. The total army that is planned, said General Torcum, is 2194 officers and 81,400 men.

Alleged Secret Treaties
General Torcum submitted to the sub-committee summaries of what purported to be secret treaties entered into between Great Britain, France, and Russia, in 1916 and 1917, for the partition of Asiatic Turkey. Under the terms of a treaty entered into in the spring of 1916, Great Britain was to obtain southern Mesopotamia, with Baghdad, and two ports in Syria; France was to obtain Syria, the Adana Vilayet, and western Kurdistan; Russia was to obtain Trebizond, Erzerum, Bitlis, Van, and territory in southern Kurdistan; a confederation of Arab states was to be formed, and Palestine was to be subject to a special régime.

A memorandum dated March 6, 1917, partitioning Asiatic Turkey, which was submitted to the sub-committee by General Torcum, reads as follows: "As a result of negotiations which took place in London and Petrograd in the spring of 1916, the allied British, French, and Russian governments came to an agreement as regards the future delimitation of their respective

zones of influence and territorial acquisitions in Asiatic Turkey, as well as the formation in Arabia of an independent state, or a federation of Arab states.

The general plans of the agreement are as follows:

"1. Russia obtains the provinces of Erzerum, Trebizond, Van and Bitlis, as well as territory in the southern part of Kurdistan, along the line Mush-Sert-Ibn-Omar-Amadije-Persian frontier. The line of Russian acquisitions on the Black Sea coast will be fixed later on, at a point lying west of Trebizond.

"2. France obtains the coastal strip of Syria, the vilayet of Adana, and the territory bounded on the south by a line Aintab-Mardin to the future Russian frontier, and on the north by a line Ala-Dagh-Kaisarie-Ak-Dagh-Jildiz-Dagh-Zana-Egin-Kharput.

"3. Great Britain obtains the southern part of Mesopotamia, with Baghdad, and stipulates for herself in Syria the ports of Haifa and Akko.

"4. By agreement between France and England, the zone between the French and British territories forms a confederation of Arab states or one independent Arab state, the zones of influence in which are determined at the same time.

"5. Alexandretta is proclaimed a free port.

"With a view to securing the religious interests of the allied powers, Palestine, with the holy places, is separated from Turkish territory and subjected to a special régime to be determined by agreement between Russia, France and England."

ARMENIAN ASKS PERMANENT ARMY

General Torcum, Before Senate Committee in Washington, Calls for Aid—Summary of Alleged Partition Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, holding hearings on the Williams resolution authorizing the President to send American troops to protect Armenia, was urged yesterday by General Torcum, representative of the Armenian nations here, to approve the organization, equipment and training of an army of Armenian-Americans in the United States to serve as the permanent force of that country.

While the proposed army was being recruited and trained, General Torcum recommended that American troops be sent to Armenia temporarily. The plan submitted to the committee for the consideration of Congress provides for the recruiting of three regiments of infantry, with its corresponding artillery, engineers, cavalry and aviation forces, to be equipped by the United States and trained by American Army officers. The army to be recruited in the United States would total 13,500 men. In addition to that, 10,500 men would be recruited in Canada, and additional armies would be raised in Europe and the Balkans, Ararat and the Caucasus. The total army that is planned, said General Torcum, is 2194 officers and 81,400 men.

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NEGROES DEPRECATE APPEAL TO VIOLENCE

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Thirty-eight leading Negro educators in North Carolina have announced a definite platform upon which the Negroes in this State may stand in peace with the white race and in line with the aspirations of their own race.

The platform condemns all advocacy of social equality or intermarriage between the races, and opposes any appeal to force to cure injustices complained of.

"Any individual or society in or out of the State that advocates the intermingling of the races on terms of social equality and intermarriage of races is doing great harm to the Negro, for wherever this doctrine finds lodgment it stirs race prejudice in the South and threatens the well-being of both races," reads the statement.

"Wherever injustice appears, there is entirely too much said by self-appointed leaders outside and inside the State about an appeal to force. Those who intimate that such an appeal will in any way be beneficial are the most dangerous enemies to all."

**BOYS TO RECEIVE
MILITARY TRAINING**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York—The state Military Training Commission announces that more than 100,000 boys are to be called up for military training at once. The quotas will be selected from 22,000 schoolboys and 180,000 boys at work who were registered by the questionnaire returned under the military training law last year. The state law demands that every boy between the ages of 16 and 18 should possess a certificate issued by the Military Training Commission, showing that he is fulfilling the requirements of the law. It rules further that no school shall permit a boy to continue in attendance without this, and that no employer shall continue to employ a boy without a certificate.

**SEVEN-CENT FARE
ORDER REVISED**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The seven-cent fare for the Chicago surface car lines was held to be illegal by Judge E. S. Smith in the Sagamon County Court. The Court held that the Illinois State Railway Commission, when it granted a seven-cent fare, acted with undue haste in refusing to allow the city to introduce evidence on the value of the surface line holdings. The traction company will take an appeal to the Supreme Court. The fare before the rise was five cents.

AID TO QUANTUM INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Resolutions urging that the Victory plant at Squantum, a part of Quincy, Massachusetts, be made a permanent industry, and pledging cooperation toward any necessary improvements, toward that end, were adopted yesterday at a conference representing Boston and Quincy and the State Commission on Waterways and Public Lands.

Wise Bees Save Honey
Wise Folks Save Money

**WHEN YOU NEED
A DOLLAR
AND HAVEN'T ONE**

it dawns on you how foolish you have been not to have laid by a little money regularly. Many a capable person has never amounted to much, just because he formed the habit of spending instead of saving.

Save a little every week in our bank and urge those about you to do the same. There is no better constructive work for you to do than this. We make it easy for you to save and show every courtesy to our customers. You're certain of a smile, whether you come to deposit or to withdraw your money.

Deposits Received Up to \$2,000
Write for "Banking By Mail"
Our Resources Are \$28,915,985.25

HOME SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1866
75 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

LAST DIVIDEND AT RATE OF 4 1/2 % INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 10

NEED IS SHOWN OF INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Attorney-General Palmer Tells Bankers That Neither Money Nor Labor Should Be Permitted to Control the Other

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Industry must be democratized on a basis of full co-operation and greater production at less cost brought about, declared A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, before the final session yesterday of the American Bankers Association convention. He ascribed unrest in America in large part to the natives of Europe, who seem to think there is justification for repeating in this country the methods of changing governments that have been used in the old world. He asserted that reform proposals must come by constitutional processes and that changes would not be hastened by the use of force.

"Those," the Attorney-General declared, "who cannot or will not live the life of Americans under our Constitution, and are unwilling to abide by the methods we have established for governmental improvement of these institutions from time to time, should go back to the countries from which they came. Every power of the government will be used to compel those who remain here to comport themselves in obedience to the law and with that respect for our institutions which is a part of the creed of real Americans."

Mr. Palmer asserted that industrial peace is needed as badly as world peace, that intelligent effort must be used to readjust industry and that the day of autocracy in industry as in government has gone.

"Neither money nor labor must be permitted to dictate to or control the other," he said, "but both should participate in the fruits of industry, in just proportion to their contributions." He claimed that cooperation in industry need not be the beginnings of nationalization.

In an address before the Chamber of Commerce Mr. Palmer stated that the public could lower living costs by backing up production efforts everywhere, ending idleness and by lessening the population's demands for all goods. He added that failure to do these things would "see starvation walking in the streets of our great cities this coming winter, and this is no exaggeration."

The savings bank section of the convention adopted a resolution disapproving the continuance or exemption of federal farm loans from taxation. The national bank section chose Walter Head of Omaha, Nebraska, as president.

A poll of the bankers in a single session on their individual stand on the League of Nations revealed that of 874 who gave an opinion, 442 were for the league as it stands, 308 favored it with such reservations as would not mean a re-submission of the treaty to Germany, 84 were for outright amendments, and 40 opposed the league in any form.

WAGES OF SCOTTISH IRON WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Awards were issued in London recently concerning arbitration proceedings at Glasgow between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the Scottish Ironmasters Association. The question submitted to the court was to determine the prescribed rate of wages, if any, applicable to the men concerned. The contention of the workpeople was that the prescribed rate was the Clyde district rate of engineers, which was stated to be £3 16s. a week inclusive of all war bonuses and war advances. On the other hand, the Ironmasters Association put forward the plea that there was no prescribed rate applicable to the men concerned, as the rates payable to engineers employed in pig-iron works in the district on Nov. 11, 1918, were not uniform.

Evidence was submitted as to the rates paid to engineers employed in the seventeen pig-iron works in Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, and Stirlingshire, and so forth. In two of the works the

rates of the men concerned are governed by the fluctuations in the scale applicable to men employed in the manufactured steel trade. In six of the works the rates are governed by the scale applicable to men employed in the pig-iron trade. The rates in the remaining nine works are regulated by various methods. In some cases the men concerned are paid the rates applicable to engineers in the locality where the work is situated; in others they receive their pre-war rate plus the general war advance granted to the engineering and foundry trades, and in one case they receive the rates applicable under the colliery scale which includes the advances granted under Mr. Justice Sankey's report.

The court's finding is that there was no rate generally applicable to the class of workmen concerned on Nov. 11 last year and that, accordingly, there is no prescribed rate applicable to them.

CONDITION AMONG LONDON WAITRESSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is possible that there will be no need for a strike of waitresses. The position which looked rather black is much more hopeful, it being understood that in many cases employers have expressed their willingness to enter into negotiations.

Miss Jewson, chief organizer of the National Federation of Women Workers, stated that some of the large firms, who own numbers of tea shops, were prepared to listen to the waitresses' demands for a 35s. a week minimum, a 44-hour week, and a week's holiday with full pay. There was a considerable amount of unrest amongst the girls, she said, and the public were entirely ignorant of the conditions under which they worked. In practically every case waitresses were first engaged at 10s. or 15s. per week, and there was very little rise, while they were on the premises of the shops for 10 or 12 hours a day.

The National Federation has a very large membership and every day is enrolling numbers all over the country. This movement, Miss Jewson stated, was by no means limited to London. It was the intention to secure a living wage for waitresses without relying on salaries being made up by gratuities, and it could not be said, she contended, that 35s. was an unreasonable demand, in view of the present high prices. The whole position had been put before Sir Robert Horne, the Minister of Labor, as far back as January, and Mr. Bonar Law had also been informed of the figures at which women were employed. They were told that girls were sent from the Labor exchanges to cafes at a weekly wage of 10s. and if they refused the employment thus offered, their out-of-work donations were stopped. Nothing had yet been done. The federation had been very forbearing, because they did not wish to resort to the strike weapon, but they could not allow the present state of affairs to continue, and if negotiations failed to produce a satisfactory position there would be no alternative.

CARMEN RUN BUS LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTERLY, Rhode Island—The car strike on the Shore Line Electric Railway here has lasted nearly two months without any signs of a settlement. The company has hired men from outside the State to run the cars,

STEEL STRIKE IS NEAR DEADLOCK

Three Districts Show Growing Activities—Substitution of Americans for Aliens—Big Influx of Mill Workmen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The steel strike situation in the Pittsburgh, western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia districts has almost reached the stage of a deadlock, with both sides making conflicting statements as to the number of men at work and on strike. Of these districts, only one, the West Virginia section, is really unchanged since the first day of the strike, not a mill wheel having been turned since the strike became effective.

Although the eastern Ohio situation is almost the same, with the wheel of industry stalled, there are growing signs of activity, particularly in the Mahoning Valley and Steubenville sections. In the Mahoning Valley, at Youngstown, Ohio, the Carnegie people, with 1000 men in their plant on Monday, are making preparations for a resumption of work next Monday. In the Steubenville district, at Mingo, Ohio, the same company's employees are rapidly nearing the stage of returning to work. On Wednesday night an attempt was made to hold a meeting and take a vote on the question of returning to work, but before this could be accomplished, 500 strikers from Steubenville swooped down on the meeting, routed the would-be voters and took possession of the hall.

In western Pennsylvania only two centers remain idle, the upper Monongahela Valley and Johnstown. In the former there will be a general resumption on Monday, but in Johnstown the situation shows no promise and the independent coal operators, supplying fuel to the plants of the district, are threatened with a strike of miners next Monday unless the union scale is signed.

Many companies in this district have put up bars against foreign workers, and will now employ nothing but Americans or aliens with first citizenship papers. This is particularly true of the Allegheny Valley, where notices have been posted to the effect that there is work for "all Americans and first-paper aliens." Steel men of this district are said to have been considering for some time the substitution of Americans and foreigners who have declared their intention of becoming citizens, for the aliens employed previous to the strike, believing that the standard of efficiency would be made much higher and production increased materially. The strike is said to have furnished the first real opportunity for a test of this plan, and many are preparing to adopt it, it is reported.

Within the past few days this district has seen one of the biggest influxes of mill workmen in recent years. Men are leaving other occupations and applying for work in mills, employment agencies report, having been attracted by publication of the wages being paid. Employers also declare that skilled and unskilled Americans are applying for work here, coming from districts where suspensions are still in force. Hundreds of new men have been given employment in plants hereabouts within the last few days.

Steel Corporation Makes Gain
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Steel manufacturing circles were cheered yesterday when a considerable number of men

joined the working forces at the steel corporation's plant in Gary, Indiana, a fact which strike leaders did not deny. The Gary company is still, however, thought far from having half its normal force on hand. The corporation has admittedly made its chief progress there though there were signs of discontent among strikers at Indiana Harbor, Indiana, as well as at Gary. Strike officials said that this was perhaps only to be expected, and that they were content with the outlook locally.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON PROHIBITION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—That wartime prohibition cannot be revoked until the peace treaty is ratified, was the opinion given here yesterday by A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, in answer to rumors emanating from Washington, that a Cabinet official had declared the President would not await ratification of the peace treaty to lift the ban. "The law on the subject is clear," said Mr. Palmer. "It provides that the ban shall continue until the end of the war and the demobilization of the army. I have not given a formal opinion to the President on this matter, but he knows my opinion on the subject."

LOCKOUT SUSPENDS MANY MAGAZINES

NEW YORK, New York—More than 200 publications, including some of the leading magazines of the country, have suspended publication pending an adjustment of the Labor situation in 250 printing plants resulting from a lockout instituted by the employing printers against all pressmen not affiliated with the International Union. It is estimated that between 8000 and 10,000 pressmen and other employees are affected. There is an almost complete tie-up in all branches of the printing and publishing business in New York, outside of the newspaper plants.

LEGAL VIEW ON THE WAR-TIME DRY LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The legal department of the Anti-Saloon League, in a statement just issued, declares that if saloons open before the peace treaty is ratified and demobilization is completed, they will defy the War-Time Prohibition Act. The statement asserts that both conditions must be met before the saloons may reopen. It is charged that the whisky interests are planning to fill the homes with whisky during the prospective open period.

ARGENTINE SYMPATHETIC STRIKE

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Protests by the Teachers Union over the dismissal of members, including women, who demand the resignation of the provincial director-general of schools, have culminated in a general sympathetic strike in the city and province of Mendoza. In the city of Mendoza business houses are closed, newspapers have suspended and the wine industry is virtually stopped. Police are operating tramway cars.

NEW YORK MILK PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—The September price of 16 cents for Grade B and 18 cents for Grade A milk will continue through October in this city. The distributors, who will pay only 10 cents per hundred pounds less for their milk this month, say "only some unforeseen circumstances would result in an advance."

WORKING WOMEN'S CONGRESS PLANS

Greatest Result Should Be Establishment of Understanding Among Women of All Nations, Declares Mrs. Robins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representatives of accredited trade unions in 34 countries have been invited to attend the International Congress of Working Women which will meet in Washington on Oct. 23. As this will be the first meeting of its kind ever held in the world, interest in it is mounting steadily, according to Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, which is sponsor for the congress.

"This congress," said Mrs. Robins, "is really an expression of the women's movement of the world. Women are conscious now that they must accept their own responsibilities and no longer have their affairs attended to by proxy. Men cannot take the entire responsibility for the world. Their knowledge must be supplemented by that of women."

Mutual Understanding

"The greatest result of this congress should be the establishment of mutual understanding and faith between women of all nationalities. No constructive work for the future can be achieved unless it is built upon fellowship and a definite understanding of one another's problems. At the present moment endless avenues can be built up by which people of all countries may get together to exchange their experiences and ideas. Up to the present many of these have been closed to working women. The congress offers this opportunity for an interchange of thought on the subjects which affect them mostly—legislation concerning employment, child labor, care of mothers, and protection of women in hazardous industries."

"The Women's Trade Union League of America is profoundly grateful that it will have an opportunity of expressing hospitality and good will to its allies in the cause of setting up standards which will guarantee working women throughout the world a fair chance to health and work. Members of our organization have visited France, England, and Belgium so many times that we welcome this chance of having representatives from those countries as our guests."

International Committee

"As a result of the interchange which has already taken place, the American Women's Trade Union League has appointed a committee on international relationships of which I am chairman. The other members are Miss Mary Anderson, director of

the women in industry section of the United States Department of Labor; Miss Arnes Nestor, vice-president of the International Glove Workers Union, Chicago, Illinois; Miss Julia O'Connor, president of the Telephone Operators Union, Boston, Massachusetts; and Miss Rose Schneiderman, vice-president of the New York Women's Trade Union League.

"This committee on international relationships should be able to give as definite information of what is happening among working women throughout the world as such a committee of any organization does. Such means of intercourse has not been established previously, and so our point of view has been merely national. It is quite as true that a nation, no more than an individual, can live alone. Our standards must be tested by those of the world and set up with an idea that they are helping women of the world."

STAND FOR THE OPEN SHOP IS INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—Manufacturers of the State of Connecticut have sent a telegram to E. H. Gary, president of the United States Steel Corporation commending his action in standing for the open shop. Following is the dispatch to the head of the steel trust:

"In your determination to maintain the principle and practice of the open shop in the plants of the United States Steel Corporation, the board of directors and executive committee of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut consider that you are rendering an invaluable service to the industries of this country, and beg leave to express their appreciation of your firm stand for the right of the American workman to engage in production on terms mutually satisfactory to himself, and his employer, and free from the dictation of a third party. We believe, furthermore, that once these fundamental principles are better understood and accepted by all, the ultimate outcome of the present unjustifiable attempt to disrupt on a national scale the production of steel will be a better understanding of the moral obligations resting upon both employer and employee in their relations to each other and the public."

TEACHERS RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALTHAM, Massachusetts—The entire force of evening school-teachers in the Waltham schools has resigned, because of the low salaries paid. Other teachers, however, have been appointed.

MONEY FOR ALASKAN RAILROAD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Without a record vote, the Senate yesterday passed the House bill appropriating \$17,000,000 additional for the completion of the Alaskan Railroad. The measure now goes to the President.

OPPOSITION TO EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Anonymous Campaign Is Waged in France Against the New Labor Law

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The Confédération Générale du Travail finds itself faced with a serious problem, that of coping with the anonymous campaign waged throughout France and even encouraged by certain ministerial declarations, against the eight-hour day, which great Labor reform is presented, justly or not, as one of the chief causes of the present economical crisis in France. The confederation has, therefore, adopted an order of the day, in which it refutes the imputations brought against the application of the eight-hour-day law.

This order of the day denounces the bad faith of the law of April 23, 1919, and protests vigorously against the false arguments developed in striving to interrupt the application of an obligatory diminution of work hours. The confederation declares that the economic crisis is due in part to the disorganization of transport and absence of all economic policy on the part of the government, and not to the eight-hour day, which has only, up to the present, been most timidly applied, and has not had any important effect upon production.

The confederation also protests vehemently against the delays of the government, whose act in retarding the promulgation of decrees of public administration concerning the application of the eight-hour day, constituted "a complicity to the advantage of its detractors and also a mark of hostility toward workers." It reminds the government that the fixing of the eight-hour workday for workers constitutes henceforth a clause of the solemn engagements taken by the different countries who have either signed the peace treaty or are adherents of the League of Nations. The condition of the application of the eight-hour day will be determined by the Labor Congress of the Peace Conference, to be held in Washington. Until then no country has the power to modify this clause, and the confederation considers that it is still less the place for the legal representatives of the French people to entertain the hope of continuing to practice in future international meetings the shameful "scrap of paper" policy.

ANTI-STRIKE ACT FAILS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama—Anti-strike legislation put through the House and Senate of Alabama on Saturday in the final hours of the legislative session, will not become law, owing to failure to receive the signature of Governor Kilby.

Am I going at this in the right way?

THE old-time town-meetings were successful because people who were interested in the same things got together and talked frankly.

Jud Hopkins stood up and told what was wrong with the way the town officials ran the government. Adam Wallace then arose and told the other side. Will Smith, Oswald Peters, Jim Brown and Levi Greenhill contributed their ideas.

As a result of this open talk, those present at the meeting got pretty close to the truth. They heard facts. The men who made statements had to prove that what they said were facts.

In finding out what the laundry owners of Greater Boston can do to give more satisfactory service to their thousands of customers it seems to me that the best thing for me to do is to follow the town-meeting plan.

It is safe to start with these ideas:

First—That the patrons of laundries want even more satis-

factory service and are willing to co-operate with the laundry owners for the purpose of getting that result.

Second—That some of the laundry owners of Greater Boston are not only willing but eager to adopt all practicable suggestions that will help improve their service—

(You ought to be sure that YOUR laundry is represented on this list of men who want to improve service. Names will be given to you on application.)

What you tell me will be passed on to the laundry owners. Having taken the initiative in making this laundry betterment work possible, they can be trusted to do their part.

What I find about laundries and their owners, I'll tell you in these weekly reports. I am using this democratic method because I believe if we all get together and work together on this common problem, we will all get the results we want.

Do you agree?

Thomas Dreier

The Thomas Dreier Service
10 High Street, Boston

(Look in your paper next week for report No. 3)

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MOVEMENT TO DISSOLVE PARTIES

Portuguese Find True Interests of Portugal Neglected While Party Sub-Sections Try to Get Control of the Country

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal.—The new President of the Republic, the Premier, and Dr. Afonso Costa, who has been Portuguese representative at the Peace Conference in Paris and whom leader of the Democratic Party, have it almost completely in their joint power to do the greatest thing for the good of their country that could be done. They can quash party politics and the whole system thereof and set up two simple and effective sides which the people could understand, and which could do the work of government well. Antonio Jose de Almeida, with a life of strife behind him, varied only by a decade's tranquility in the island of Santo Tomé in the Gulf of Guinea, has been the strong leader of the Evolutionist Party, and he said some time ago that there was too much politics in Portugal and that he for one was willing to have a demobilization of parties, and that the Evolutionists might go into the melting pot like the others if this were agreed on. Other parties, including the Democrats, said similar things. But when it came to the dissolution they hesitated.

The "Wisdom of the Wise"

Afonso Costa has been one of those also who said he was disposed to have done with politics. He has written from Paris to say that he is indisposed to return to his country for the present to mix himself up there with all the old politics. In this, as some say, there may be, from his own point of view, the wisdom of the wise. He has said that he will occupy his time as deputy by informing Parliament of what happened at the Peace Conference instead of indulging in political wrangles, and also it is believed he is thinking of taking long journeys in Africa and America. He would go to Africa to accomplish some necessary work in connection with the new organization of the colonies, and to America to deal with matters of great importance to the economic life of the Republic.

In his communication Afonso Costa showed himself to be no less intelligent than before, and some considered that his letter, coupled with other known circumstances, showed that he desired to form and lead a Republican Party, one and indivisible, and to prevent the existence of any other party. Critics said that the views of such a party would be so narrow and extreme in some directions that they could never have the people with them. The belief in Lisbon when this communication came from Paris was that Afonso Costa would not be out of party politics for very long, perhaps not long enough to enable him to complete in good time the book he declared he was about to write on Portugal's participation in the war, which work would be intended to "increase the respect and consideration for our dear Republic, which the people so tenderly love."

Dissolution of Parties

Some months ago, in April, the Evolutionist Party, with a show of self-abnegation, which some said looked much better than it really was, announced that it was about to abandon itself in the cause of the general dissolution of parties. This, be it remembered, was the Moderate Party of which President Almeida has so far been chief. Immediately after this affecting announcement a meeting of the directory of the Unionist Party was held to see if they might conveniently follow the example that had been set, or whether the party ought to be retained as an active element. Among the Democrats there were many most formidable elements who declared that an abandonment of the parties—at any rate of their party—was impossible.

But apart from all these partial opinions, there was the strong feeling of a large body of plain Republicans who declared that the régime could not be supported and strengthened while all these parties continued with their feuds and struggles. It was the criterion of these people that the existing parties ought to leave the field and make room for others of greater solidity, in one of which there would be the Moderates and in the other the Radicals. With Afonso Costa in Paris, Brito Camacho away also, and Almeida showing a distinct dislike for any more exercise of politics of any kind the situation seemed favorable for a change.

After the first thoughts and hesitating intentions upon the subject of the dissolution of the parties there was little said or done, and it appeared that the party mongers considered such a thing impracticable and did not want it. There was indeed a tendency for some of the worst features to break out again. The path of the Evolutionists, who seemed most sincere in their desire for fusion and simplification, was not a simple one, for whenever Republican moderation, which is what the country most wants, is pressed in Portugal, the advanced elements at once start up the cry "Royalist." It is the favorite bogey, and it is insidiously suggested by those elements, whenever moderation is preached, that there is royalism at the back of it. It is still a problem and mystery as to how far President Paes was Royalist and how far he was not. Anyhow he was moderate in his republicanism, and many still aver that his rule was the quiet sort of thing that the country now most

wants. However, it was said that it had the Royalist taint.

De Almeida is moderate also, though not in the same way as Paes, and his whole life and conduct show that he has nothing to do with anything that is Royalist. Above all things he is the crystal pure Republican, one of the first Republicans of them all. He is therefore in a peculiarly good position. Some time since he entered, as it was said, into some sort of collusion with the Democrats, and this had something to do with the support which the latter gave him at the presidential election. However, until lately there was little more said about the proposed dissolution of the parties, and the people seemed to become more and more tired of them every day, finding the true interests of the country neglected while these machinations went on each section and sub-section vainly hoping that it might somehow obtain entire control of the country. The people long since concluded that these persons had only personal differences, and that it was their personal ambitions that prevented them from combining to form the necessary strong Conservative Party.

At the present time there is a strong revival of the movement for the dissolution of the parties, and the circumstances are propitious. The Evolutionists are taking the lead again, and are stating plainly that they ought to dissolve themselves in order that their existence may not be the cause of difficulties for their leader, the newly-elected President. The prospects do not seem unfavorable. Perhaps now Portugal may really be entering upon that régime for which true patriots have sighed for nearly ten years. Satisfaction at the election of Almeida increases, and a large section of the people who were almost indifferent in the first place have upon consideration and reflection become almost enthusiastic. He has received an enormous number of congratulations, and a popular demonstration is proposed in his honor. He does not formally take office until Oct. 6. He is just about to proceed to Gerçez, there to exchange impressions with leading political personages.

OPPOSITION IN INDIA TO TRANSVAAL LAW

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India.—Under the auspices of the Home Rule League, a public meeting was held at the Goudas Hall, Bombay, to protest against the proposed legislation relating to Indians in the Transvaal. Mr. F. B. Tyebji presided and Mr. K. K. Gandhi moved: "That this public meeting of Bombay citizens respectfully but emphatically protests against the Asiatic Land and Trading Amendment Bill reported passed by the Parliament of the Union of South Africa, as it contravenes the Smuts-Gandhi agreement of 1914, and violates the elementary rights of the British Indians lawfully resident in the Transvaal; and therefore calls upon the Government of India and imperial government to intervene so as to secure the repeal, or veto, of said bill; (2) that this meeting tenders its heartfelt sympathy and assurances of support to their Indian fellow-citizens in the Transvaal who are heroically struggling against the unjust and unwarrantable encroachments made by the said bill on their rights as citizens of the Empire."

Mr. Gandhi, after recapitulating the history of South African legislation bearing on the question, said that in 1914 he had corresponded with General Smuts as a result of which an agreement was arrived at that the vested rights which the Indian settlers in the Transvaal had up to that time enjoyed should continue. This was also their present contention. Mr. Gandhi said that while he was in the Transvaal he found on reading the laws there that there were two ways left for the Indians to become the owners of land there. One was to take the lands from Europeans by mortgages and thus become landowners, and the other was to form themselves into corporations for the purpose. He gave advice to the Indian settlers, who took advantage of it and had become owners of landed properties. They had been enjoying these rights, and under the new legislation it was proposed to deprive them of them. There was also a section in the Act under which Indians would not be granted licenses to trade in the gold area. Mr. Gandhi said these encroachments on the rights of Indians were intolerable and what the Indians in their own country had to do for their countrymen in South Africa was to raise a voice from one end of the country to the other for the repeal of this measure. By doing this he assured the meeting they would be strengthening the hands of the Government of India, who were with them in this matter.

He did not know what view the imperial government was likely to take, for past experience showed that it had a tendency to give in before the clamors of the colonies.

After other speakers had addressed the meeting the resolution was carried.

FIRE BRIGADES' PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—There is a movement on foot to secure the appointment of a Home Office committee of inquiry into the payment and working conditions of the fire brigade members with the same terms of reference as the committee which has been inquiring into the police conditions. The secretary of the Fireman's Trade Union recently stated that the London County Council with a proposal that firemen's grievances should be dealt with nationally on the same lines as the police, and the union had unanimously agreed that the Home Secretary should be requested to appoint a committee to inquire into the conditions of the whole of the professional fire brigades of the country. A reply has not yet been received from the Home Office.

FRANCE'S CHANGED POLICY IN ALGERIA

Retiring Governor-General Says Prosperity of Colony Was Glorious Manifestation of Human Genius of France

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Some of the features of the new policy of France toward her colony of Algeria were set forth in a very interesting way in some of the last orations of the retiring Governor-General, Mr. Jonnart, and they attract much attention now. They display a thoroughness and intensity and a rapid progressive movement which might serve as a stimulating example to some other parts of the world that do not appear to appreciate the importance of development at full speed now that the great war is at an end.

At the opening of the last sitting of the financial delegations at Algiers, the Governor-General made a speech which was a complete exposition of the economic and financial situation in the colony. He set forth the broad lines of the program of the future, which was being closely studied, and which covered all questions of transport by land and sea, and economic and social organization. He dwelt on the necessary and considerable expenditure in the first establishment of the new railroads, the enlargement of the ports, and the expenses in connection with the hydraulic works which ought to be undertaken with more method and vigor, and he described the present state of the majority of the railroads used for general traction which, having left so much to be desired before the war, were today in a somewhat critical state. More than half of the locomotives were unavailable because, as the result of the mobilization, there had been not enough skilled workmen to repair them.

Public Works in Algeria

New supplies of material were now forthcoming, but Mr. Jonnart did not think that they were enough to put the systems in order and make them equal to all the demands of an ever-increasing traffic. He also indicated a large number of public works of a character complementary to the others mentioned, which it was intended to put into execution as soon as possible.

Then the Governor-General urged, for the benefit of the material condition of the worker, it was most essential that his moral condition should also be improved. The application of the social laws in Algeria, cooperative works, provident measures, and such as belonged to the departments of charity and health, were set forth in detail and with a fine, yet careful and discriminating optimism which brought conviction to his hearers that in the not distant future, Algeria in these matters would occupy a pre-eminent place, as it was believed she would do in the matter of technical education, and he showed how inevitable it was that the natives should benefit enormously from all the economic and social institutions established. At the end of a fine discourse he said that Algeria, having such great vitality and energy during the war, was not now going to lie down under the difficulties which the future presented. However rough her effort might be, she would like to face the task with a brave and determined heart, and she would proclaim once more her faith in the magnificent destinies of French democracy.

Intensifying Production

Subsequently Mr. Jonnart, presiding at the opening of the session of the Superior Council, again dealt with the present position and future prospects of the colony. The unity that France had presented during the war, he said, with the splendid assistance given to her by her colonies, which had made up her great strength, would remain one of her best safeguards during peace. France had been more severely tested and more cruelly hurt than any other country, and it was now quite essential that she should intensify her production and that consequently she should do more and better work than the nations with which she was competing. France would want to complete her work and definitely to establish her glorious destinies. Speaking of administrative reform, he said that it was necessary, above all things, to modernize the administration. Indiscipline in administration, he added, would lead to social anarchy, which would not be tolerated, since the best interests of the Nation must not be betrayed. His final words were that the prosperity of Algeria constituted one of the most glorious manifestations of the human genius of France.

BELGIAN CLAIMS AGAINST HOLLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Holland.—In the matter of the Belgian-Dutch frontier dispute, a new turn has been given to the controversy by the publication of several pamphlets setting forth Holland's side of the Flanders-Limburg question. One of these, entitled "Toward a Dutch-Belgian Settlement" is anonymous, while a second is the work of Professor Struycken, member of the Netherlands Council of State, and now a delegate to the Belgian-Dutch conference at Paris.

In reviewing the standpoint which Holland takes in the matter, it may be said that the Dutch claim the right to both banks of the Scheldt mouth on the ground that they have been hers for three centuries. During the war, the mouth of the Scheldt, open under international law to ships of commerce, was closed to ships of war, including assistance which might have come to the assistance of Antwerp and those which might have intended to use

that port as a means of attack against the Allies.

A categorical denial is also given to the statement that the Germans in 1914 crossed Dutch Limburg. If that assertion were true, say the Dutch, Holland would have committed a breach of neutrality which would have been answered by the British fleet occupying the Netherlands harbors. They also declare that the German troops after the armistice were not allowed to pass through Netherlands territory fully armed and with booty. They were, however, admitted to that territory unarmed and without booty and permitted to leave it directly because at the time, by virtue of an international arrangement, thousands of allied, chiefly British, prisoners of war were allowed to enter Holland from Germany on the way back to their own country, assisted by the Dutch authorities and burghers.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL FORMED IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The president of the council, Mr. Clemenceau, has just issued the following decree which institutes an economic council under his presidency:

Article I. An Economic Council has been instituted under the presidency of the Ministerial Council, which is charged with assuring the preparation and execution of general measures concerning the revivification and supplying of products and provisions of all kinds, so as to reduce the price of living, to repress speculation, to develop economic life, and to restore the liberated regions. The council will meet once or twice a week according to the needs of the moment.

Art. II. The council will be presided over by the president of the Council of Ministers or, if he is prevented from attending, by a minister whom he will designate. It consists of: The Ministers of Finance, Public Works, Commerce, Industrial Reconstruction, Agriculture, Colonies, Labor and the Liberated Regions, and the Undersecretary of State of the council, who fulfills the functions of general secretary; the resolutions will be submitted to the Council of Ministers.

Art. III. Joined to the Economic Council there is a permanent commission charged with elaborating proposals which it will present on all matters coming under its notice.

This permanent commission comprises: The Undersecretaries of State of the Council, of Public Works, of Finance, of the Interior, of Supplies, or, in default of him, the Commissary of Supplies, the Commissary of Maritime Transports; the president of the Inter-Ministerial Commission of the Liberated Regions; three representatives of employers' organizations; three representatives of Labor organizations; the general director of the undersecretaryship of the presidency of the council, who fulfills the function of general secretary.

Art. IV. Each Minister, Undersecretary of State, or Commissary will designate a particular delegate, who will have a mandate to represent him at the commission when necessary. Whenever necessary, the commission will ask for the opinions of municipal, agricultural, industrial or commercial groups, employers or Labor organizations, cooperative societies and all other competent individuals or bodies.

SPAIN'S INTEREST IN NATIONS' LEAGUE

Bill Authorizing Spain to Give Adhesion to the League Compact Has Passed Both Houses and Become Law

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Spain has always exhibited a certain amount of enthusiasm for the League of Nations, and it is one of the few subjects of importance that have not been made political party questions. All parties have given their support to it, though the Socialists and the extreme Left generally have had their doubts about it in practice, and as the Paris conference has shaped it, though entirely agreeing with the idea. The scheme has in the main been specially attractive to Spain because of the inactive or passive part she took in the war and the peculiar position in which she was placed. Anything that now seems to bring her into intimate contact with those who were belligerents and permits her to associate with them in the development of world questions is obviously agreeable to her. The enthusiasm has come in for some criticism even in Spain, where it is said to smack of opportunism, but such criticism does no harm and certainly does not impede the Spanish attempt to be associated as intimately as possible with the councils of the world by any means available.

The bill, authorizing Spain to give adhesion to the compact of the league included, in the Treaty of Versailles between the allied and associated powers and Germany, and to accept the stipulations of Clause 13 of the said treaty relative to the organization of labor, has now passed first the Senate and then the Chamber and has consequently become law.

Allies and Social Movement

In the debate in the Chamber on the report of the permanent commission on foreign affairs concerning the bill as submitted by the Senate, Marcelino Domingo, the Catalanian Republican deputy, said that the Catalonian Nationalist Republicans would vote in favor of the report although they felt obliged to state that the peace did not answer to their expectations, especially in the matter of the attitude of the allied nations to the social movement. Garcia Guirjarro also, in a short speech, expressed his fears that Spain, as the result of this new commitment, might contract obligations beyond her strength with that alliance of peoples which was called the League of Nations. He asked the government to make a plain statement as to the attitude and policy that Spain would adopt in regard to the league.

The Foreign Minister, the Marquess de Lema, in answer said that, whatever reservations anyone might have formulated concerning the league, it could not be denied that it represented a step forward on the road of settling international disputes without wars, and still less could it be denied that it was incumbent upon Spain by reason of her position in international politics to adhere to the league.

De Los Rios in the name of the Socialists said that the league did not answer to what was expected of it, juridically it was no better than the

system of alliances, and politically it was no better than the military system. In spite of such reservations the Socialists would vote for the adhesion because of the humanitarian element contained in the scheme. The bill was then passed without dissent.

Preliminaries to the Bill

In the preliminaries to the bill as thus passed, there is first of all a short description of the nature and objects of the league as set forth in the treaty of Versailles, and it is pointed out that the original members of the league are the signatories to the treaty whose names appear in the appendix as well as the states named in that appendix which at the end of two months from the beginning of the operation of the treaty would be attached to it without any reservation. Among these latter was Spain, and therefore it was necessary that she should now decide whether or not she would give her adhesion to it. The question had been the subject of mature consideration. Before the scheme had been elaborated in the Peace Conference a commission was established by royal decree on Dec. 9 last, for the study from the point of view of national interests of the question of the eventual establishment of a League of Nations and the participation of Spain in the same. Its report served as a basis for the opinions that the late Cabinet had expressed on being summoned, like other neutrals, to explain its attitude through a delegate to the special commission of the conference on March 20 and 21 last.

The Spanish commission set up last December extended its consideration, as was logical, to the questions concerning Labor legislation, declaring itself for the collaboration of Spain in international Labor protection, a matter which at that time was being handed over by the Peace Conference to consideration by a commission distinct from that which was occupied in the preparation of the agreement for the League of Nations. When later the scheme of stipulations on international Labor organization was made public, the Cabinet submitted it to the Institute of Social Reforms, which reported that Spain ought to contribute to an undertaking of such magnitude and importance, thus answering to her interventionist policy and protecting herself from liability to separate herself from the social policy that had its expression in the compact. With these antecedents the Cortes without doubt would assist the government to give its adhesion to the first and third parts of the treaty of Versailles, thus associating the country from the outset with the great plans set going to establish on firm bases the authority of the law among peoples, and by virtue of the same to renovate international life. Hence the bill.

VALERIA MESSAGE TO IRELAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Mr. de Valera in a message received by Mr. Arthur Griffith, who was elected a Sinn Féin delegate to the Peace Conference, says: "The summarized news dispatches as published in Ireland are calculated to give wrong impressions. What I say in America is what I say in Ireland. Apply this test for truth always. America supports the demand for the recognition of Ireland's self-determination. Hence the Lloyd George-inspired Plunkett move. I am glad the Irish people are not trusting the Georgian offers, and are thus avoiding another betrayal. Now for a long, strong pull together, side by side, with true democracy the world over."

LAND FEDERATION FORMED IN FRANCE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The French peasants have always been considered by many to be rather scared by the radical social reforms they are witnessing daily. Imagine, therefore, the surprise of these same people on learning that the peasants, who had always held themselves somewhat aloof from the social struggles of the present, had decided to reorganize themselves and to form a union with the aid of the Confédération Générale du Travail. The delegates of the four agricultural federations met on July 31 last at the headquarters of the confederation, in order to determine how agricultural unity could best be effected. This unity will certainly become a reality when the Lyons conference, which presided over the opening of the national congress of the confederation, is held.

In the meantime all agricultural workmen, horticulturists, husbandmen, and foresters have laid the basis of a lasting union, and protest energetically against the extreme slowness of Parliament, which, until now, has only defended the large landowners without even trying to provide those who work on the land with the needful minimum which is quite indispensable at the present period.

The new trade unionists address a pressing appeal to all those "who, from the break of day to nightfall, in the fields and forests, work for a ridiculous wage without guarantees or settled conditions, excluded from all the laws ruling the conditions of work," and they pay their respects to the union "which, with the help of the Confédération Générale du Travail, will alone succeed in modifying a state of things which has lasted too long."

The new trade unionists emerged victorious from an encounter with a delegation of employers who declared that to try to apply the eight-hour day to the workers of the land would signify the end of French agriculture and the ruin of the country. However, after a discussion, the plans of the new union were adopted by a majority of 17 votes against 4. The scheme proposed by the agricultural workmen includes 2406 working hours annually, certain rules of public administration to be established according to region, and certain delays in the application of the same. Foresters on the other hand are to be regarded as industrial workers, and the existing eight-hour law pure and simple will be applied to them.

The Federation of Peasants is an accomplished fact, full of important results.

CIVIC ELECTION PLANS OUTLINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Initial plans for participation in the next civic election were laid at the final organization meeting of the Citizens League. About 2000 citizens were in attendance. One speaker said, "This organization stands for assistance to every class in the community, and for the rebuke and defeat of any aggression on the part of any class when that aggression is against the cherished rights of democratic citizens." The "Red" element in the Labor Party in this city is already hard at work laying plans to gain control of the next City Council at the coming elections in November.

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PROBLEMS OF THE PAPUAN TERRITORY

"Grandchild of the Empire" Is First British Possession to Be Controlled by Another of the British Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORT MORESBY, Papua—Owing to its geographical position, the activities in the Territory of Papua are being followed with increased interest. The Australian Government is jealous of its small territory which has sometimes been termed "The Grandchild of the Empire." This territory is of special note, owing to the fact that it is the first British possession to be directly controlled by another British Dominion, namely, the Commonwealth of Australia. Students of the Labor movement have been, and are, particularly interested in this experiment on account of the Labor questions involved. A peculiar interest further encircles this territory, owing to the white Australian policy, which has become a doctrine, almost a fetish. The manner in which this territory is being governed by the advocates of this policy, therefore, is being closely scrutinized.

Planting Coconuts

The Lieutenant-Governor, in speaking of the industrial progress of the natives, in his latest report, says that under the native regulations, the natives may be compelled to plant a certain number of coconuts and "other useful fruits and trees." This regulation is enforced wherever conditions are suitable, but, unfortunately, it is found almost impossible to induce natives to preserve the proper planting interval, which for coconuts is 30 feet. Furthermore a great number of the trees perish from drought and other causes. From a return which has recently been compiled, it appears that there are over 250,000 growing coconuts which have been planted under the regulation in the last two years, and about 500,000 which have been planted in the last five years. This increase in the number of coconuts must eventually bring about an increase in the export of copra, though it must be remembered that, when coconuts are used for food.

An interesting feature in connection with Papuan development has been the extent to which natives of the territory have come by degrees to take a greater and more important part in it. The whole of the development is dependent on the natives, for without them there would be no labor. The way in which these natives—savages of the stone age all of them, not much more than a generation ago—have adapted themselves to the civilization so suddenly thrust upon them, and have made themselves fit to discharge the various duties of their new life, is really remarkable.

When the territory was annexed, there was not a Papuan native in any regular employment under the government. At the present time nearly all the oil launches in the territory are run by natives, many of the sailing boats are run by them, they build houses and houses; they are beginning to find employment as clerks. It must be remembered that it does not often happen that a white man wants to teach a native his trade, and should he wish it, he rarely has the necessary patience; and in any case there is the difficulty arising from difference in language. Fortunately, it is probable that the government will be able shortly to do something to assist in the natives' education, both primary and technical. Hitherto, this work, which is really the duty of the government, has been discharged solely by various missions. The necessary funds will be raised by native taxation, a bill for which has already been passed.

It would seem necessary that eventually the artisans and skilled workmen generally should come from the natives. Judge Murray is of the opinion that it cannot be expected that Papua will ever be a "white man's country." In the sense, that is, that white men will marry and settle down and make their homes there. Nor does he think that Papua will ever have a resident population of European artisans and mechanics, and the only alternative to the European is the Papuan.

Papuan and Melanesian Tongues

He also states that the languages of the territory are classified as Papuan and Melanesian. Roughly speaking, the Melanesian languages are found in nearly all the islands of the east and southeast, on the south coast as far west as Cape Possession, and on the northeast coast as far north as Cape Nelson. They do not as a rule extend far into the interior.

Mr. Ray, who is the accepted authority on this subject, distinguishes as Melano-Papuan some of the languages spoken in the islands; these, he says, "in many respects agree with the Melanesian language, but also contain numerous divergences from the usual type." Such for instance, are the languages of Woodlark, Milima, and Sud Est.

In the rest of the Territory Papuan languages are spoken. These differ completely from the Melanesian, and, very often, from one another. There is said to be some likeness between the Papuan languages and the Australian, but no genealogical connection has been established between them; nor has any greater success hitherto attended the attempt to connect Papuan languages with those of the Andaman Islands.

The Papuan and Australian languages meet, as might be expected, in Torres Straits. There are two languages in the Straits, an eastern and a western; the latter is Australian, the former, which is called Mirim, resembles in its grammatical formations some of the Papuan languages. To the east it is possible that Papuan

languages may once have extended as far as the Solomons, for there are languages there, on Savo and Vella Lavella, which not only differ in vocabulary from the ordinary Melanesian, but which also show traces of Papuan construction; and these facts, says the Lieutenant-Governor, may be taken as evidence of the existence, in these islands, of a pre-Melanesian language of Papuan type.

Officers Collect Vocabularies

It has been part of the ordinary duty of officers on out-stations to collect vocabularies of the languages with which they come in contact, and a selection of these vocabularies has been published. The vocabularies have been found useful by students of the languages of the Pacific, and it is hoped that it may be possible to collect and publish many more of them.

Referring to a visit he paid to Ononge in the company of the Commissioner for Native Affairs, with the object of inquiring into the state of the Mafu-Ononge road, Judge Murray observed that Ononge commands a magnificent view up and down the valley of the Vetapu, and across the river one catches a glimpse of the side of Mt. Albert Edward. The same language, Fuyuge, extends almost all the way down the valley, and is spoken even at Korona near Galley Reach; up the river there can be seen a low range running down the west, beyond the Vetapu tribe, and this is the divide between the waters of the Vetapu River and the St. Joseph, and the boundary which separates the Fuyuge-speaking people from the Ambo tribe. The Ambo are a little known people, whose territory stretches away nearly to the slope of Pitzoko opposite Mafu; they come to the dances at Ononge, but their language appears to be totally different from Fuyuge.

The Lieutenant-Governor is of the opinion that the government should certainly continue assistance to the local mission; although he thinks that there will be great difficulties in certain sections of the proposed Mafu-Ononge road, he has no doubt that the mission will be able to complete it. He points out that the chief difficulty is Labor, which is all voluntary. None of the laborers are signed on. The result is that though they work well enough when they choose, should a dance or other festivity present itself, it is a case of "down tools" for perhaps an indefinite period.

DEVELOPMENT OF ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Sir Adam Beck, chairman of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, is of the opinion that definite decisions may be arrived at when the joint international commission, with jurisdiction over international waterways, takes up the question next month of the deepening of the St. Lawrence and the development of water powers on that river. Sir Adam's opinion is that not only may it be possible to extend ocean navigation to the head of the Great Lakes, but that it is also likely that 2,000,000 horsepower may be developed for the joint use of Canada and the United States by construction of dams on the St. Lawrence. Figures which have been compiled during the last three years by engineers of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, will be available before the international commission meets, and Sir Adam Beck will be on hand to give what assistance he can in reaching a decision as to the feasibility of the plans suggested.

Sir Adam Beck had an interview with Franklin K. Lane at Washington a year ago, and the subject was broached then. It is believed the appointment of the joint commission to look into power and navigation questions is a result of that interview. It was Mr. Lane's view that navigation could be so improved that, with the completion of the new Welland Canal, it would be possible for ocean freighters to go all the way from Montreal to Duluth or Fort William. Sir Adam now thinks this is distinctly within the bounds of possibility.

The construction of power dams at Morrisburg and elsewhere on the St. Lawrence, the hydro chairman points out, would raise the level of Montreal harbor a couple of feet, and have a similar effect on the surface of Lake Ontario. The Welland Canal would come into the scheme by deepening the waterways above there, with the result that navigation would be extended toward the head of the lakes. The grain carriers now stopping at Port Colborne, or farther north on the American side, could carry their half-million-bushel cargoes to the sea, with a material reduction in freight rates in the handling of western crops, as well as of rates on freight west-bound from the seaboard.

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FRENCH COMBAT HIGH COST OF LIVING

Labor Confederation, in Manifesto, Demands That Parliament Promptly Adopt Industrial Nationalization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The war against the Vie Chère is entering upon a still more acute stage. Committees of vigilance have been instituted in the different quarters of Paris, in order to insist upon a reduction of prices. Innocent reporters hovering around the central markets in the hope of obtaining sensational information, are knocked down by infuriated salesmen, who cry out that "the press is responsible for the revolt of the public against the Vie Chère," and patrols of consumers watch the open air markets of the different quarters of Paris. For the inhabitants have awakened to the fact that their social duty demands that they shall protest by all the means in their power against the shameful abuses of tradesmen in general.

In the face of such intense indignation and effervescence the Confédération Générale du Travail has once more manifested the activity it has decided to assume from henceforth in public affairs. . . . It has published a proclamation against the Vie Chère in which it indicates the only measures to be taken to repress the scandals provoked by the unscrupulous lust for lucre of certain profiteers, whilst hinting darkly at the measures which may be the outcome of the present crisis.

Stabilization Necessary

"The economic uneasiness provoked by the war, which is becoming more aggravated each day, is not of a nature to permit a happy revival of production," the confederation says. "For many months the Confédération Générale du Travail has pointed out that the general interest demands a stabilization if not a diminution of the cost of living. Nothing has, however, been done."

"During the past few days, consumers have, by energetic action, both in the great centers of France and especially in Paris, suppressed to a certain extent the scandalous abuses committed by small profiteers, but the evil still exists."

"The direct action of consumers must compel the government to take radical and efficient measures: this action cannot bring about all the happy modifications which every one hopes for. The situation must be attacked at its root, and a rational organization of production and the serious control of the distribution of products can alone put an end to the high cost of living."

"The National Economic Council advocated by the confederation appears to be one of the most efficient remedies, and the efforts of the confederation and of all those organizations composing it must converge ever more narrowly in order to bring about its constitution with the briefest delay."

"The Administrative Commission of the confederation further considers that in the present position of the Vie Chère, the departmental unions can fill an extremely useful rôle. It, therefore, addresses a pressing appeal urging that in each region the departmental unions shall take the necessary measures for informing one another of the prices of products and the fluctuations in these prices, as well as the means used in each center to combat the Vie Chère, and to coordinate the action of consumers."

Crises in Internal Transport

"Since the principal causes of the high cost of living are the crises in internal transport and in raw material, the confederation with a pressing insistence raises once again the question of the nationalization of railroads and mines."

"The capitalist conspiracy in these two branches of production," it says "is striving at present to place the onus of responsibility on the workmen. The Federation of Railwaymen and the Federation of Miners have already, with the help of certain documents of indisputable clearness and precision, revealed the employers' responsibilities and the carelessness of administration. As in England and America and in numerous other countries, to all those who wish for the renaissance of the country industrial nationalization appears an indispensable measure. The Confédération Générale du Travail therefore demands that the public powers and Parliament shall take the promptest decisions to effect that in-

dustrialization which will liberate the country from a medieval tutelage.

"French syndicalism, which has already taken action to this end, will pursue it with the utmost energy, convinced that by so doing, it will safeguard Labor interests and the general interests of the Nation."

As will be seen, the problem of the Vie Chère is entering upon another and a bigger phase: will it, as some people hope, be the real starting point of the struggle between Labor and the capitalist system which so many consider to be originally responsible for the situation, and the disappearance of which many others rather naively believe to be the sole means of suppressing profiteering and of reestablishing social harmony? In any case, it may be safely affirmed that if Labor by its attitude succeeds in reducing the price of carrots and turnips, it will have the ardent sympathy of the unfortunate bourgeoisie and capitalists who now have to content themselves by sniffing the delicate aroma of the blushing peaches and mellow pears whose price is prohibitive.

CANADIAN CROPS SHOW INCREASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Bureau of Statistics has issued the following report concerning the field crops of the Dominion compiled from the returns of its crop correspondents at the end of July:

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat for Canada is 28½ bushels, as compared with 19 bushels last year and with 22½ bushels, the decennial average for the years 1909-1918. The yield per acre for fall wheat in 1919 is therefore the highest average on record, the previous record being 28½ bushels in 1915. Upon the harvested area 797,750 acres, the total yield is 22,875,800 bushels, as compared with 7,924,800 bushels last year and with 29,320,600 bushels, the record fall wheat yield of 1915. In Ontario, where the bulk of the fall wheat is produced, the total yield for 1919 is 21,762,000 bushels from 744,000 acres, an average yield per acre of 29½ bushels. Last year the Ontario yield was only 7,054,800 bushels from 362,616 acres, an average per acre of 19½ bushels.

The total yield of hay and clover in Canada is estimated at 17,408,800 tons from 10,662,870 acres, an average per acre of 1.63 ton. The total yield is the highest on record and compares with last year's record yield of 14,772,300 tons. Of alfalfa, the total yield is 290,300 tons as against 446,400 tons last year.

In consequence of continued drought the condition of grain crops in Saskatchewan and Alberta at the end of July was worse by from 8 to 10 points than at the end of June. Thus the condition of wheat in Saskatchewan on July 31 was 73 per cent of the decennial average as against 91 per cent on June 30. In Alberta, the July percentage for wheat was 70 as compared with 80 in June. In Manitoba spring wheat, owing to general outbreak of rust, has deteriorated by 8 points; so that the condition is expressed by 92 per cent or 8 below average, as compared with 100, or the promise of an average yield a month ago. In the Maritime provinces, conditions continue favorable, the percentage for wheat being 103 in Prince Edward Island, 101 in Nova Scotia and 96 in New Brunswick. In Quebec the condition of a month ago has been maintained or even improved, wheat being 98 for both months and oats being 102 for July as against 99 for June. In Ontario spring wheat is 85 in July against 87 in June and oats are 80 as against 85.

Alberta's Irrigation Project
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
LETHBRIDGE, Alberta—The farmers to the north of this city, representing an ownership of over 200,000 acres of land, have practically unanimously voted in favor of the Lethbridge northern irrigation project and have elected a board of trustees under the Alberta Irrigation District Act. When all the preliminaries are arranged bonds will be issued covering the cost of the construction, the federal and provincial governments being asked to guarantee them.

Attack on Aerodrome
On July 14 some tribesmen attacked Bannu aerodrome, which is about six miles out on the Miranshah road. The attackers were driven off and the

AFGHAN RAIDS INTO INDIA

Situation and Fighting Down to Middle of July on the Afghan Front Are Described

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India—On July 13, the picketing troops under British command moving into position immediately east of Girdi encountered considerable opposition from the tribesmen. The enemy, whose estimated strength was 800, made an attempt against the left flank, but this was frustrated by the subsidiary pickets which had been posted, and the tribesmen were driven off after heavy fighting at close quarters. The enemy is believed to have suffered severely.

Bands of raiders have again appeared in the vicinity of Jamrud and are a fruitful source of annoyance. The trouble in dealing with these gentry is due to the fact that they are dressed in khaki and move about in regular formation like sepoy. One gang was nearly caught by a counter-raiding party. The tribesmen fell into line with sepoy and it was not till they formed into a flank and poured volleys into the sepoy that the trick was discovered. Then it was too late and the gang disappeared, with apparently no casualties.

Parties of Afghans have appeared on the passes which separate the Bashgul Valley from Chitral and are threatening Lutkuf Valley. The Lutkuf River joins the Chitral River just north of the town of Chitral, and it is up this valley that the main road runs to Faizabad in Badakshan over the Dorah Pass. Some movements of Afghan troops from Faizabad toward the Dorah Pass have also been reported.

Threatening Lines of Communication
Shah Ghazi Khwaja Muhammad's mission to Tirah appears to have met with some success. At his instigation a large lashkar of Afrides is reported to have collected in the Bazar Valley, and from there it is expected that they will attempt operations against the British line of communication in the Khyber via Chora.

There is no appreciable change in the Waziristan situation, but the reception of Mashud and Wazir jirgas by Nadir Khan at Matu, and the presence of a small body of Afghan irregulars at Wano, are keeping the tribesmen unsettled, with the usual result of minor attacks on pickets and of border raids. A further development of the disturbed state of Waziristan has been an incursion of another Wazir lashkar into Zhoib. On the 14th of July a convoy making the return journey from Ft. Sandeman to Lakhband was attacked by a Wazir lashkar reinforced by a large body of Sherannis and other local tribesmen. The convoy, which was greatly outnumbered, was heavily engaged throughout the night in the neighborhood of Kapip, and is believed to have suffered several casualties.

As a result of the Afghan punitive measures in Kafiristan about 300 refugees from the Bashgul Valley are reported to have crossed into Chitral and more are expected. In an action at Girdi, near Dakka on the 13th of July, the tribesmen who opposed the picketing troops and came under shell fire are estimated to have had 200 casualties.

Reports confirm the presence of Shahgass Khwaja Muhammad in Tirah, where, with the aid of some Afghan officers, he is busy recruiting for the Afghan army. Up to the present this official has chiefly confined his activities to the Ningrahar district.

Attack on Aerodrome
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BILL INTRODUCED TO RETURN RADIOS

Representative Green Would Have Navy Department Give Back Wireless Stations Now

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—William S. Green (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, has introduced a bill requiring the United States Navy Department to decline commercial radio messages unless private companies "cannot handle the business and to return to private management all wireless stations taken over during the war."

Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, is opposed to the bill, having recommended to Congress that the navy's large wireless facilities be permanently opened to commercial and press messages, as government business in peace is insufficient to keep them fully employed.

He also thinks that the government should absolutely control all wireless, eliminating private management to prevent interference. The radio, he says, is a form of communication which becomes confused if there are competing facilities.

MARINE MINISTER ON NEW NAVAL POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—That the new naval policy of the Canadian Government will be formulated and announced in the near future is the declaration of the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, of the naval service for the Dominion. "When I was in London last year I discussed the naval policy very fully on many occasions with the Admiralty, together with Sir Robert Borden," said Mr. Ballantyne. "The proposed permanent naval policy for Canada is pretty well worked out, but it has still to receive the further consideration of the government after the visit of Lord Jellicoe, and it should be all ready to be presented to Parliament next session." The Minister dwelt on the benefits to be derived from the Canadian Government marine fleet, declaring that with her huge war debt of \$2,000,000,000 Canada could do nothing better than try to expand her exports in order to reduce that debt. Through these new boats, he said, products that had never before been exported were now finding their way to South America and other distant markets.

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VISCOUNT FINLAY ON BRITISH UNITY

Former Lord Chancellor Says
There Is Need of a Single
Body Dealing With Imperial
Interests in Council Chamber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Impressive and deeply interesting was the recent address delivered by Viscount Finlay, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, to the members of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Club. In the course of his remarks His Lordship said: "I think that one thing one learns in Canada is this, that the Crown is one of the most valuable of our institutions, as at once the symbol and the hand of empire. Nowhere is that more realized than in Canada. The union of the Empire is based on two things: the loyalty of the different parts one to another and to its head, the King, representing the whole; and, second, the interdependence of the different parts of the Empire upon one another for their mutual well-being."

United in Freedom

"These facts have been very much emphasized by the experience of the war, because Great Britain and every part of the Empire recognize the magnificent response that has been made by every element in the Empire in the time of peril to our free institutions. The whole Empire as one man took the field to defend those institutions which are dear to all of us, and I think I may say that, that the unity of the Empire has been vindicated—that the members of the Empire have been drawn closer together by the experience of the war than they ever were before. It is a great thing that the British Empire has realized, as it never did before, its essential unity, and has been drawn together in the most sacred of all causes, the cause of freedom, the cause of right, the battle against all the forces of evil embodied in Prussian militarism."

"The work done by the British Navy no one is in any danger of forgetting. We now know that our navy is as sure a bulwark of empire as it was in the days of Nelson. The spirit of Nelson is still alive among us, and although great battles have been rare during this war, that we owe our safety to the navy that we owe to that spirit, but in the end irresistible pressure upon Germany which was one of the great causes of the collapse of that great military power. Let us never forget what we owe to these sister services, the merchant marine and the Royal Navy."

Canada Awaiting Development

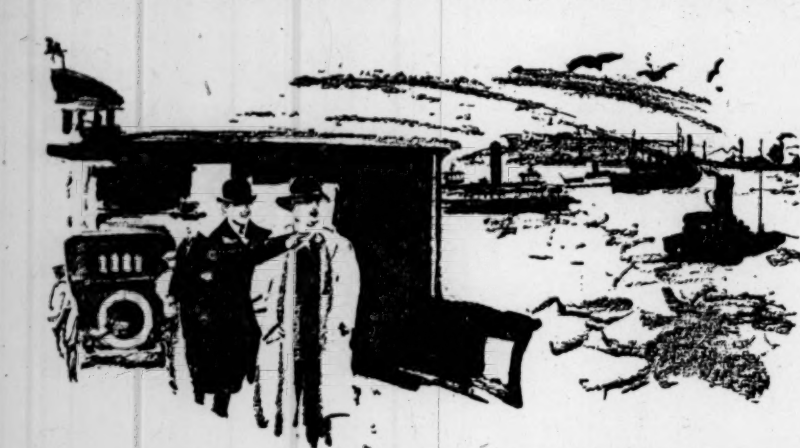
"Gentlemen, I have learned one thing during my stay in America, and that is, that one may entertain the most sanguine hopes as to the future of the Dominion of Canada. No one can fail to be impressed by the enormous natural resources of the country. No one can fail to be impressed by the variety of wealth which is waiting to be developed, and which only awaits the advent of labor, of human industry in sufficient volume. There are the resources of what may be the richest country in the world, awaiting development. The men will come—they will come in time. Let us see that we get the right sort of men. As a Scotsman I have been very much pleased to find so many of my fellow countrymen here, and to my mind, if we could have Canada filled with Englishmen and with Scotsmen we should have the best possible development of the natural resources of one of the greatest countries in the world."

"It is only natural that men's thoughts should turn very much to the question of having, if possible, some closer union of the different parts of the Empire. Our feeling of gratitude in Great Britain to you Canadians is so unbounded, and I am proud to say, the attachment in Canada to the mother country is so warm, that it is only natural that many should say: 'Why not be still more closely united?'"

"Schemes have been broached for having one Parliament for the Empire. I believe the difficulties in the way of that are insuperable. In the case of Canada, distances would prove a formidable obstacle. In the case of such a commonwealth as Australia the obstacles would be absolutely insuperable. You could not have a parliament worked where you had members coming from such enormous distances. And if you turn to another great part of the dominions of the Crown, which cannot be overlooked when you are considering what you are going to do for the Empire as a whole—I mean India—you are face to face with obstacles of another kind, which to my mind would be fatal to the idea that you could have one parliament representing the whole Empire."

"But in truth what you want is a body which will deal with imperial interests in the council chamber. You all know what a conspicuous part during the late war Canada played, not only in the field, but also in the council chamber. You had there Canadian statesmen. You had Sir Robert Borden, and every one knows what invaluable services Sir Robert Borden rendered in council. In matters of imperial concern we do need a council in which the great dominions, as well as the mother country, are represented. You do not for that purpose want a common parliament. In fact, you must have separate parliaments to deal with the affairs of Canada and to deal with the affairs of the mother country, as well as with the other great portions of the dominions of the Crown. But what we are in want of, and what, up to the commencement of this war, we did not quite adequately have, although we

have had it during these latter years to some extent, is a council in which any matter affecting not merely one part of the dominions, but affecting either the whole or several important parts of the dominions, could be adequately considered by the representatives of these different parts. It is there, I believe, that the solution of closer union lies. Do not let us be diverted by any schemes for a more intimate parliamentary union, which,



The joy ride on a ferryboat

I am afraid, in the nature of things, would be probably impossible."

Turning to the subject of strikes, Lord Finlay said: "Do not let us have any strikes for what may be called political reasons. Disputes about wages must be adjusted somehow—by arbitration. I do not speak of Canada at the moment, but we have had examples on the other side of the Atlantic, of strikes in their underlying motive were not really industrial, but which were intended to bring about profound changes in the constitution of society. Strikes for such a purpose are misapplied. If changes are to be brought about in our vital institutions, it should not be by applying compulsion to the community through the agency of strikes on the part of any important industry."

NEEDS OF CANADA'S EUROPEAN TRADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUEBEC, Quebec—A meeting of manufacturers and merchants was held at the Quebec Board of Trade rooms to hear the Hon. Dr. J. P. Pelletier, commissioner for the Province of Quebec in Great Britain, speak on the importance of developing Canadian trade with Europe. Dr. Pelletier stated that the other provinces of the Dominion were possibly better organized than Quebec for trade between Canada and Great Britain. The organization for this trade, said the speaker, should be on the plan of a large department store. All merchandise should be tabulated and numbered, and the name of the merchant or manufacturer entered into a book. Catalogues should be printed, in English, French, and Italian, and prices should be in the coinage of the country, namely, pounds and shillings, for the United Kingdom, francs for France, and lire for Italy. The speaker said that the location of an office in London was practically indispensable to the development of commerce.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' GRATUITY PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the course of the inquiry which is being held by the special committee of the House of Commons on the question of the soldiers' civil reestablishment department, evidence was given by T. O. Cox, who is in charge of the gratuities branch of the department of militia. He stated that gratuities to the amount of \$77,179,396 had been paid up to Aug. 31, and it was estimated that a further \$45,000,000 would be needed, making a total of some \$122,000,000. The separation allowances which already have been paid reached a total of \$104,291,440, and it was estimated that a further expenditure of \$1,500,000 would be needed. The gratuity, he informed the committee, was paid to every man having more than 12 months' service in Canada.

A return was presented by C. G. MacNeil, dominion secretary of the Great War Veterans Association, showing the amounts paid to the various ranks for three years or over service. The second table shows the allowance to dependent or separation allowance:

Major-General	\$432.00	\$472.50
Brigadier-General	279.00	279.00
Colonel	172.50	172.50
Lieutenant-Colonel	114.75	150.75
Major	91.50	121.50
Captain and matron	72.00	92.00
Lieutenant and N. S.	54.00	78.00
Warrant officer	42.00	60.00
R. M. S.	42.00	60.00
R. Q. M. S.	42.00	60.00
Color staff and C. S. M.	42.00	60.00
Orderly room sergeant and Q. M. S.	42.00	60.00
Sergeant	42.00	60.00
Lance-sergeant	42.00	60.00
Corporal	42.00	60.00
Lance-corporal	42.00	60.00
Private	42.00	60.00

THE CITY MAN AND HIS CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When Country Cousin comes to town the City Man is in his element and happiness fairly radiates from his countenance. Having gone on from day to day and year to year, living



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

each day as it came, in a decidedly modest, although comfortable and happy, existence, there is little in his own record of achievements to which the City Man can point with special pride, and nothing of worldly wealth or luxury which might be flaunted in the face of even the most humble visitor from the little western town which is still "back home" to him. So there seems to be a touch of reflected glory in being able to show the grateful and sometimes fairly enraptured guest a few of the wonders of New York, or like many of the things of this world, in these sight-seeing expeditions, the best and most interesting are often the most negligible in the standpoint of price, if you only know where to look for them, and have the spirit to enjoy the pleasures which come almost, if not quite, "without money and without price."

But the City Man, having made a profession, yes, almost an art, of seeing what was to be seen, and taking whatever enjoyment was to be found in every minute, was thoroughly in his element whenever he received a visit from Country Cousin.

From a Ferryboat

Who but the City Man, for instance, would select as the best part of a sight-seeing expedition the 3-cent joy ride on a Lackawanna or Erie ferryboat from Twenty-Third Street, a trip which many a commuter will loudly proclaim to be a "beastly nuisance."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

They really enjoy themselves in the large public playgrounds

power of the quicksand that the lower subway tube actually had to be weighted down to keep it from being forced upward. Bits of information such as this has the City Man picked up from day to day as traveling about the city on one and another errand, he has "prospected" along whenever a new sight or a new section was found and picked up this and that nugget of interest to add to his store—a store of treasure which grows richer the more it is shared. It is interesting, thinks he, to know that the foundations of the great New York City municipal building extend down into the ground almost as deep as the height of the building itself, and those foundations presented a problem which was only solved after some persistent engineer applied liquid air, freezing the earth which was to be removed. It is inter-

esting to him, and he believes it may be to others to know that the great blue-vaulted dome of the Grand Central station, with the stars all outlined so carefully, has all the constellations backward. It seems that the learned professor who laid out the plan knew a lot about the heavenly bodies, but very little about those very disconcerting human bodies called decorators and frescoers, and he didn't know that they would take his carefully prepared diagram and lay it out on the scaffolding at their feet, and transfer each item to the spot directly above, thus reversing all his rights and lefts.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

When Country Cousin comes to town to another. His only treasure being these stray bits which are of interest to him, the City Man is never so happy as when sharing this treasure with others.

CANADIAN PACKERS' DEALINGS REVEALED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—At the packers' inquiry which is now being conducted in this city, examination of the officials of the William Davies Company as to their dealings in bacon revealed the fact that since 1913 their profits in this line had been so great as to enable them to increase their capitalization from \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000 from that source alone. Also that on Aug. 31, the date of their last inventory, they had in cold storage 1,206,829 pounds of pork, fresh frozen, 13,970 pounds of fresh pork, 113,433 pounds of cured dry salted pork and 3,137,739 pounds of sweet pickles in process of cure, besides 386,743 pounds of fresh frozen beef, and 253,470 pounds of fresh unfrozen beef. E. C. Fox, general manager of the company, stated that 1,386,000 pounds of the pork in storage had been brought into Canada from the United States for shipment to England, but delay in obtaining shipping accommodation made it necessary to place it in cold storage. As the British authorities have now temporarily stopped buying, the firm, he said, would suffer a severe loss.

W. F. O'Connor, K. C., vice-chairman of the Canada Board of Commerce, who is conducting the examination, upon hearing this statement from the witness, was moved to ask if the pork could not be made available for consumption here. "Is there any reason why this board should not recommend to the Dominion authorities that it be ordered out of storage and placed upon the market here? It would be a legitimate thing for the authorities to say to the packers, 'You have to supply the Canadian trade before you send it out of the country.' Why should not the Canadian public get the benefit of it?" Mr. Fox, however, contended that the bacon is what is known in packers' parlance as "Wiltshire sides," fat bacon, and that the Canadian consumer would not buy fat bacon. The William Davies Company has 40 retail stores in Toronto with branches at various points throughout the Province, and large cold storage plants here and in Montreal and Winnipeg.

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Yeamed?

Furs that are genuine—Furs that are delightfully different—Furs that attract attention—Furs at reasonable prices—are not these the kind for which you yearn? The A. E. Burkhardt Co. are Furriers exclusively—catering to women who know, appreciate and love the distinctly beautiful.

Fur Coats, Coatees,
Dolmans, Wraps, Scarfs,
Sets, Muffs

In all Fashionable Furs

We invite inspection
Encourage comparison

The A. E. Burkhardt Co.
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Suite 408, Gibson House,
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The HALLMARK Store

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READY TO WEAR CLOTHES
THE BURKHARDT BROS. Co.
ANDREAS C. BURKHARDT, President
6-10-12 E. Fourth Avenue, opposite Sinton
CINCINNATI, O.

GOOD RESULTS OF PROHIBITION TOUR

Mayors of Many Cities Preside
at New England Meetings
Which Were Recently Ad-
dressed by William J. Bryan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Ground for belief that prohibition is becoming officially accepted as good policy was afforded throughout William J. Bryan's tour of New England in the interests of enforcement of prohibition by the fact that in nearly every city at which a meeting was held the Mayor presided," said Orville S. Poland, attorney for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who accompanied Mr. Bryan on the trip and who is enthusiastic over the evidence of hearty support for the movement which he found throughout New England.

"Mr. Bryan's Massachusetts dates," continued Mr. Poland, "included all sections of the State, from the agricultural sections in the western part to the manufacturing centers in the eastern districts, and everywhere he spoke to audiences trying the capacity of the largest halls in the cities visited. There was practically no exception to the rule that auditoriums were packed to standing before Mr. Bryan began to speak, and in many cases overflowed meetings were necessary. References to world-wide prohibition and appeals for support of a vigorous enforcement of prohibition were everywhere received with outbursts of applause."

"At many of the meetings reception committees composed of leading citizens sat on the platform, and it was not unusual for citizens personally to approach the members of the touring party and express their pleasure and gratification over the benefits resulting from the operation of prohibition which they had already experienced. In fact, there was nowhere seen any disposition to return to old conditions, but on the contrary an earnest desire to give support to the enforcement of prohibition."

"In many of the cities we visited particular benefits of prohibition were pointed out to us. In one city it was

said that the jail had been closed since Sept. 1, because of the fact that there had been no arrests in the month up to that time. In another a manufacturer told of the great reduction in the number of absences on Monday mornings. Reduction in the attendance of a large reform school from 1000 to 400 was a further instance of the benefits of prohibition to which our attention was particularly called."

"In one city the Chamber of Commerce gave a dinner to Mr. Bryan. This organization was made up almost entirely of adherents of another political faith, and therefore could be accredited with no other motive than to honor a leader in the prohibition movement, and, in fact, every reference to prohibition in his brief address to the organization was received with unstinted applause."

"Mr. Bryan has gone to Ohio, where he will try to speak in five towns a day until the state election. The issue there is whether a referendum rescinding the act of the Ohio Legislature in ratifying the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution shall prevail."

SCHOOLS WITHOUT TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—"There are 290 schools in Manitoba where there are no teachers to care for the students," declared S. H. Forrest, of Souris, Manitoba, who represented the executive of the Manitoba School Trustees Association before the taxation and assessment commission. Mr. Forrest said that the situation grew more serious each year, and the only remedy would be a substantial increase in teachers' salaries. He stated that few teachers in Manitoba were being paid less than \$60 a month, but out of this small amount they have to clothe and board themselves. Alderman A. H. Palford, who was present, characterized the paltry teachers' salaries as a disgrace to the province. Mr. Forrest urged that the various school boards of trustees should be abolished, and the administration of school matters in each municipality vested in a central governing body. A general tax rate should be struck, he said, covering the expense of upkeep of schools in the whole municipality. At present every little rural school district has its own board of three trustees."



There Is No Perfect Store
Nowhere in the wide world can one find the perfect store. There must always be a flaw somewhere.

But There Are Ideal Stores
and in Cincinnati that position among retail stores is held by the
MABLEY AND CAREW COMPANY
Friction is not entirely eliminated, but it is curtailed. Idealism is further emphasized by willingness to save and serve properly.
Customers like to trade here because we have the Best Stock, the best store building and the best service.

The Mabley and Carew Co.
CINCINNATI'S GREAT STORE. FOUNDED 1877

New Autumn Styles
Now on sale in our splendid sections of Silks
Dress Goods, Ready-to-Wear Garments
Blouses, Millinery
FURS—Many of these styles it will be almost impossible to duplicate later—Make your selections early—and save yourself any disappointment.

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We buy old gold, old silver
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exactly what it is worth.
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Entrance to Gibson House
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NEW ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE URGED

Sir Ellis W. Hume-Williams, in New York Address, Says the World Must Be Rebuilt by British and Americans Together

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The hope that, in a closer bond of friendship than has ever before existed, England and America may undertake in unity the great task of remaking the world which now devolves upon the Anglo-Saxon peoples, was expressed by Sir Ellis W. Hume-Williams, a leading member of the English bar and authority on international law, who recently arrived here, speaking before the members of the Rotary Club yesterday at a luncheon given in his honor.

"We have just come through the greatest war the world has ever known," he said, "and I am one of those who honestly believes that Germany thought the happiness of the world consisted in a system of military domination, with all attempt at individual liberty crushed beneath the wheels of autocracy. But four years have taught her that you cannot impose the yoke of bondage on a free people."

"There have been two results of that war which she never contemplated. The first is that the world has got to be entirely remade," he said. "Perhaps one of the most divine attributes which grew out of the great war, was the spirit of comradeship, for without this it would have been impossible to undergo all the sufferings and deprivations it incurred. And what England wants to see now is that spirit of comradeship enlarged into a spirit of international comradeship with America."

The Task Ahead

"How is the world to be remade?" he asked. "I think the best answer is contained in the following passage, which is one of the best pieces of English literature we have." Here Sir Ellis read from the preamble of the Constitution the passage on equal rights. "The Anglo-Saxon race must work out together the task of remaking the world, for they have a common language and origin, similar ideals, and the same ideas of democracy. To this union, which I hope will take place in the near future, America will bring her initiative, her resolute determination to carry through whatever she makes up her mind to do, and all the wealth of her vast country's storehouse. America should never forget that her greatest advantage lies in the fact that she can feed her own population, while Great Britain is dependent upon importation."

"On the other hand, Great Britain will bring to this union the advantage of her years of experience, the lessons she has learned throughout the ages, and the habit of governing many peoples in various climes in consonance with the spirit of Anglo-Saxon ideals. The world is full of opportunities, and we have only to take advantage of them. In China, German influence has been entirely eliminated, and the Chinese are waiting for us to bring in our goods. But this must be accomplished quickly, or the opportunity will be lost."

Unity in War

Sir Ellis spoke of England's part in the war and of the great appreciation she felt for America's tremendous efforts in the struggle. "You were as one nationality, despite your many foreigners, and we will never forget what you did to help the great cause," he said. "The present Labor troubles in both countries were but a natural outcome of the war, but they would not last long. 'Production is a necessary part of commerce, and when that is stopped, Labor defeats its own end. When Labor asks too much, it kills production, and this can never be.'"

Sir Ellis said that he had no fear of revolution, for there was never any danger of revolution in a country where there was freedom of speech. "What we must remember at this time, however, is that we have a grave responsibility as the result of a victorious war. We cannot shirk this responsibility, now that we have won, for the Near East is crying for guidance and needs our help. England has taken the mandate of Russia, and Turkey wants America to be her mandatory. The war was fought for ideals, and these must not be forgotten at this critical time. We must carry out our obligation to the conclusion, and see that justice is done."

Germany Getting Ready

Capt. Coningsby Dawson Says Nation Is Equipped for Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—That Germany is showing her old "cocky" spirit, and that not a German believes his country was defeated in the war, is the message brought back to the United States by Capt. Coningsby Dawson, Canadian Army, who returned this week on the Royal George of the Cunard Line after having traveled extensively in Germany.

"You will find Germany ready for business the very instant the peace treaty is signed, and she will not figure in any way in the vast reconstruction work that will have to be done in France and Belgium," said Captain Dawson. "Germany has already launched a huge quantity of merchandise on foreign markets, and in a very tricky way. Germany will bear watching after the peace treaty is signed, as well as before. She is the only nation in Europe which may be said to be in good condition and equipped for business."

Captain Dawson said a German had

assured him that they had not only not lost the war, but that they had succeeded in destroying their rivals, France and Belgium, in wiping out the great industrial centers of those countries, and in almost wrecking England's carrying trade, which was what they set out to do.

"Germany has not finished with the war, but has merely changed her methods," he concluded, "and she is ruthless in her secret warfare of stirring up social discontent in every country that rivals her in commerce."

COMING ELECTIONS FOR ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Writs for the Ontario general election, which will take place on Oct. 20, were issued on Sept. 23, and the Legislative Assembly dissolved. Reviewing the record of the Conservative Government since he became Prime Minister in 1914, Sir William Hearst called attention to the fact that from the day he took office until the signing of the armistice the Nation had been at war. "The fate of the Empire hung in the balance, and it became the supreme duty of the government to organize and work for victory. To this end partisan activities were suspended and party considerations were laid aside."

"We gathered by special taxation \$8,000,000 for war purposes and expended \$10,000,000. We established a non-partisan committee to mobilize the resources of the Province. We furnished clubhouses in London for our soldiers. We sent comforts and means of recreation to our men overseas. We extended relief to Belgium and other suffering allies. We made gifts of food and guns to the mother country. We organized food production campaigns, distributed seed, furnished tractors, advanced money and supplied labor to help our farmers combat the food shortage, and adopted laws to bring vacant land under cultivation."

"Among other reforms enacted was the granting of the full franchise, both provincial and municipal, to women, who have been given the right to sit in the Legislature, in municipal councils, and on school boards. A town planning act has been enacted and a comprehensive housing plan has been put into operation. Such advancement has been made in the hydro-electric power policy that Ontario has today the greatest public enterprise of the kind in the world. Appropriations for the promotion of agriculture have increased from \$475,000 in 1914 to \$1,675,235 in 1919."

The policy of the government, if returned to power, said Sir William, will be to give among other things the greatest possible assistance to agriculture in every shape and form; the faithful enforcement of the people's verdict on the liquor question; vigorous support of hydro-electric development and cheap light and power for the farmers; conversion of certain railway lines into hydro-electric lines; direct representation of Labor in the Cabinet; establishment of a minimum wage, and unification of the Labor laws of Canada on a just and equitable basis.

PRINCE WILL NOT TOUR UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Prince of Wales, who is now touring Canada, will come to Washington in about a month for a visit of three days, but will not make a tour of the United States, Mayor Babcock of Pittsburgh has been informed by Chairman Porter of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. "I am reliably informed," said Mr. Porter, "that it is the wish of the British Government that the Prince of Wales, upon leaving Canada, should spend but three days in Washington, returning to New York thereafter, whence he sails for Europe, and that a tour of the United States should not be made."

STATE PARK DEDICATED

McGREGOR, Iowa.—The dedication of Devil's Backbone Park in Delaware County, Iowa, took place yesterday, Governor Harding, the state Executive Council, State Conservation Board, and both houses of the Legislature attending. It is Iowa's first state park, created under the new law which provides for the purchase of many beauty spots in the State as parks.

RURAL IMMIGRANTS PROBLEM IN SOUTH

Mill Towns, Flooded by Class of Illiterate Men and Women From the Hills, Seek a Remedy in Community Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—War experience has forced upon educators and other leaders of the South a new problem, in the presence in the lumber mills of Louisiana and Mississippi, and in the shrimp, oyster, and fish packeries of Mississippi, of a class of people new to industrial life, mainly lacking in education, with large families and of stock slow to grasp modern civilization. These persons come from the rural districts, especially from the hills of Mississippi and from north-central Louisiana. Attracted by high wages, they flocked to the towns during the war-time labor shortage.

Labor statistics indicate that few young Louisianians and Mississippians demobilized from the overseas force are returning to the lumber mills or fish packeries. They are seeking better employment, at higher pay. Therefore, the rural immigrants of the past two years must be educated to normal standards and won from the customs they have followed from the days of their remote Anglo-Saxon, Huguenot, and Dutch ancestors.

They have brought with them their own standards, manners, and customs, none of which fit well in their new surroundings. Prohibition has favored their advancement, the greatest hindrance to which is illiteracy.

The mill owners and sea-food packers, in order that their labor supply may be improved, are supplying funds for work among these people which is strikingly similar to the Americanization work carried on among the Italian, Slavonic, and Polish immigrants in Louisiana. Some of the European immigrants are more literate than the Americans from the remote rural sections.

Special legislation is badly needed in both states to handle this problem, and the State Board of Education, backed by the lumber-mill and packery owners, is preparing a campaign for this legislation. It is estimated that, in the two states, there are between 20,000 and 25,000 persons of school age or older who must be educated out of illiteracy and age-old customs before they will mix with the body of people in the towns to which they have been drawn.

The privately owned mill schools depend entirely on the public spirit of the corporations which pay the teachers. The sea-food packeries have no privately owned schools, and the children of the new class of workers, already far down the scale in illiteracy, different, and different in customs from the children of the town schools, can be forced to attend these schools only with the greatest difficulty. Schools must be provided for them, and, in addition to this, their parents must be brought by community work to see the advantages of at least rudimentary education for their offspring. Schools in both the mill communities and the packery settlements not only must be so organized and directed as to teach the children, but from them must emanate welfare activities that reach every home in the village.

WELFARE WORK IN ARMY DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The War Department has instructed the various war-work organizations to discontinue their activities in the army immediately. This affects the Y. M. C. A., National (Roman) Catholic War Work Council, the Salvation Army and the rest of the seven welfare societies which were united in the joint drive for funds of last November. The navy has as yet given no such instructions and is not expected to follow suit.

Both the Y. M. C. A. and the Knights of Columbus have registered objections. The Y. M. C. A. took the matter up officially with the War Department through influential individuals. The Y. M. C. A. has been doing work with the army for 20 years and has some

\$2,000,000 invested in plants and equipment with the army and navy. Its position is said to be that it feels it can do a work of voluntary service, with a spiritual as well as a moral message, which cannot be replaced by the army machine, and that its plants and long experience well equip it to such ends.

YOM KIPPUR IS OBSERVED BY JEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With the setting of the sun last night and lasting 24 hours, Yom Kippur, the most sacred day of the Jewish calendar, was ushered in by over 100,000 Jews in and around Boston.

During the progress of the day, Jews the world over will go to synagogues, temples, and other houses of worship for penitence and prayer. They will partake of no food until the blast of the Shofar, or ram's horn rings this evening. Some will remain in the synagogue throughout the night, reading prayers and psalms. This year an appeal will be made from the pulpits for relief funds for Jews in European countries.

Wednesday night every Jewish home assumed a solemn and religious character when the so-called "Kaporeth" ceremonies were performed.

Moses L. Sedar, Jewish chaplain, has arranged special services for all penal institutions. Holiday food will be distributed to prisoners this evening after the fast. In some of the institutions Jewish prisoners will be excused from work during the day.

Under the auspices of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, services will be conducted at immigration stations throughout the United States. This year more than any other, it is said that thousands of Jewish immigrants have arrived in this country.

Yom Kippur is also known as "Yom Hadin," or "Day of Judgment." It terminates the 10 days of penitence which started with the "Rosh Hashonah," or the Jewish New Year 5680.

NEGROES FIRE UPON ARKANSAS GOVERNOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HELENA, Arkansas.—Reports reaching here yesterday from Elaine, where troops and special deputies are striving to quell race rioting, state that Negroes fired at Gov. Charles H. Brough and the commander of the troops, Col. Isaac Jenks, but failed to harm either. Three white men and seven Negroes are reported to have been killed in the riots, and more than 100 Negroes and a white man, alleged to be their leader, have been arrested by posse. Rioting started when W. D. Adkins, a special railroad agent, was killed by Negroes on Tuesday night when he accompanied Charles Pratt, deputy sheriff, into the Negro district, where a disturbance was reported. Mr. Pratt was wounded.

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From Oct. 1st, we will inaugurate

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New shipments and assortments will be shown each week.
No goods can be returned or sent on approval from these sales.

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Betty Wales Dresses
Sold at this store exclusively.

Moderately priced as young women all over the U. S. can testify. The styles are always up-to-the-minute, the workmanship of a high order, especially the little details in collars, cuffs and embroideries and the materials of the most dependable quality.

The new Betty Wales models are shown in Serge and Silk for day-time occasions and in silk and Tulle for dances and Theatre wear. Priced from \$5.00 to \$10.00 and sold in Detroit only at Himelhoch's.

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1505 Woodward Ave., just below Boulevard
DETROIT, MICH.

MUCH OPPOSITION TO HEALTH BILL

Charges Made That Measure Was "Railroaded" Through Alabama Legislature—Press and Labor Bodies Protest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

MONTGOMERY, Alabama.—With the strength of the State administration and the political influence of the Alabama Medical Association back of it, the public health bill fostered by the State Board of Health has been passed by the Alabama Legislature. Although an amendment makes the Governor a member ex officio of the Board of Health, opponents declare the concession has slight effect toward making the measure democratic.

The bill as enacted makes rules and regulations as promulgated by the Board of Health of the force and effect of statutory law, although the members are without definitely outlined responsibility to the public. The board consists of the officers and 10 censors, who are chosen by 100 counselors of the association. The state board chooses the State Health Officer, who administers the health laws without responsibility except to the board. County and municipal health officers are chosen by county medical societies, and neither the public nor elected officials can participate in their selection or direction.

The opposition to perpetuating and extending a system which gives control of all health activities to the state association of allopathic physicians has been outspoken and state-wide. Prominent allopathic physicians have openly conducted a fight on the alleged autocratic provisions of the measure through the press, and a number of physicians appeared at a public hearing to oppose it.

Daily and weekly newspapers throughout Alabama were condemnatory in criticism from the time the proposed law was introduced, as were Labor organizations and city and

county officials. State Senator W. S. Gunter, Commissioner-elect of Montgomery, fought the bill until its final passage. It was freely charged that the bill was hurried through the House and resentment of the tactics provoked a demonstration of protest among the members.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—The right of a state legislature to determine fully and finally the character of the instruction given in all schools, whether public, private, denominational or parochial, is defended by Governor McKelvie and Attorney-General Davis in their answer to an attack, made by Roman Catholic attorneys, upon the law passed at the last session of the legislature.

This law prohibits the teaching in any public, private or denominational school of any subject to any person in any language other than English, until after pupils have passed the eighth grade, and after that only as a language.

The state officers say that the lawsuit, begun by a number of German, Polish and Bohemian Roman Catholic and German and Danish Lutheran churches operating schools, is a direct attack upon the common school system of the State.

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DEMAND URGED FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING

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The state officers say that the lawsuit, begun by a number of German, Polish and Bohemian Roman Catholic and German and Danish Lutheran churches operating schools, is a direct attack upon the common school system of the State.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CINCINNATI IS
AGAIN A WINNER

National League Baseball Champions Make It Two Straight Over the Chicago Americans in the 1919 World Series

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati Nationals	2	0	1.000
Chicago Americans	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio—With the first two baseball games of the World Series won, the Cincinnati Nationals journeyed to Chicago Thursday evening confident that the championship honors would be theirs. Thursday's game was a remarkable exhibition of what can be done with few hits to make them win a game.

Cincinnati secured only four hits off Williams' delivery. These four hits, however, were confined to two innings in which the Reds piled up the four runs necessary to win. Handicapped by a lead of four runs in the seventh, the Chicago White Sox succeeded in getting two runs over the plate with the aid of two hits and an error. They could not do any more although they secured 10 hits in all off Sallee, who seemed willing to let his foes hit his delivery, depending upon the sparkling defense of his teammates. The spectacular event of the second game was a wonderful catch by Roush, Cincinnati's star center-fielder, when he went back almost to the deep centerfield fence to get Felsch's long fly, which would have been a home run had it fallen safely.

As in the first game, the fourth inning brought the climax. Rath was given a base on balls. Daubert sacrificed him ahead. Groh also received a base on balls. Roush made his first hit of the series, scoring Rath. Roush was caught trying to steal second. Duncan received a base on balls and then Kopf sent a fine three-base hit to center, scoring Groh and Duncan.

Again the weather was ideal with skies clear and blue. The crowd seemed every bit as large as the record-breaker of Wednesday and was even larger in enthusiasm for Cincinnati is now confident of having its victorious diamond heroes carry away the world championship honors. At many points during the game the fans were given opportunities to applaud brilliant plays. The Cincinnati team's defense was as perfect as ever despite the two errors charged up to them. The six bases on balls given by Williams proved costly and this weakness virtually lost the game for the Chicagoans. The game by innings follows:

FIRST INNING

Chicago—J. Collins out, Sallee to Daubert. E. T. Collins received a base on balls, but was doubled off first when Kopf caught Weaver's line drive and threw to Daubert. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Cincinnati—Rath was out on a short fly to Felsch. Daubert out, Risberg to Gandil. Groh out on a fly to John Collins. No runs, no hits, no errors.

SECOND INNING

Chicago—Jackson hit to center for two bases, Roush missing the catch by a few inches. Felsch sacrificed him to third, Sallee to Daubert, Gandil out, Kopf to Daubert, Jackson being held at third. Risberg out on a fly to Neale. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Cincinnati—Roush received a base on balls. Duncan hit a line drive to E. T. Collins who doubled Roush off first. Kopf out on a fly to Felsch. No runs, no hits, no errors.

THIRD INNING

Chicago—Schalk out on a line fly to Roush. Williams singled to left field. John Collins out on a long fly to Duncan in deep left field. E. T. Collins out to Daubert, unassisted. No runs, one hit, no errors.

Cincinnati—Neale struck out. Rariden out on a fly to Jackson. Sallee out on a fly to Weaver. No runs, no hits, no errors.

FOURTH INNING

Chicago—Weaver singled to center. Jackson singled to left, but Weaver was held at second. Each runner advanced a base on Felsch's sacrifice. Sallee to Rath. Gandil hit to Daubert who threw to the plate catching Weaver trying to score from third. Jackson going to third on the play and Gandil being safe at first on a fielder's choice. Gandil stole second. Risberg out on a fly to Daubert. No runs, two hits, no errors.

Cincinnati—Rath was given a base on balls and went to second on Daubert's sacrifice. Williams to Gandil. Groh was given a base on balls. Roush singled to center scoring Rath and getting Groh on third. Roush out trying to steal second, Schalk to Risberg. Duncan received a base on balls. Kopf hit to center for three bases scoring Groh and Duncan. Neale out, E. T. Collins to Gandil. Three runs, two hits, no errors.

FIFTH INNING

Chicago—Schalk out on a fly to Roush. Williams out, Kopf to Daubert. John Collins out the same way. No runs, no hits, no errors.

Cincinnati—Rariden singled to left field. Sallee out on a fly to Felsch. Rath was safe at first when Risberg made an error on his grounder to short. Rariden reaching second on the error. Daubert out on a fly to E. T. Collins. Groh out on a line fly to Felsch. No runs, one hit, one error.

SIXTH INNING

Chicago—E. T. Collins out on a fly to Kopf. Weaver hit to left for two bases and was sent to third by Umpire Evans on a balk by Sallee. Jackson struck out. Felsch out on a fly to Roush, who made a wonderful catch

WORLD SERIES AVERAGES FOR 1919

CINCINNATI NATIONALS															
	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC	
Ruether, p.	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1,000	0	2	0	1,000
Neale, rf.	2	7	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	4	1	1	800
Daubert, lb.	2	7	1	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	422	27	2	7	958
Duncan, lf.	2	5	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	400	2	0	0	1,000
Wingo, c.	1	3	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	333	1	2	0	1,000
Rariden, c.	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	3	0	0	1,000
Groh, 3b.	2	5	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	1,000
Roush, cf.	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	200	13	0	0	1,000
Rath, 2b.	2	6	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	166	5	4	0	1,000
Kopf, ss.	2	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	142	4	9	1	828
Sallee, p.	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	1	3	0	1,000
Totals	2	54	13	18	6	1	1	4	0	0	333	54	26	3	963
CHICAGO AMERICANS															
	G	AB	R	H	SH	SB	2B	3B	HR	PC	PO	A	E	PC	
Ruether, p.	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	1,000
Neale, rf.	1	8	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	375	4	0	0	1,000
Daubert, lb.	2	8	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	375	11	1	1	933
Duncan, lf.	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	333	0	2	0	1,000
Wingo, c.	2	8	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	375	3	1	0	1,000
Rariden, c.	2	7	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	325	4	0	0	1,000
Groh, 3b.	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	166	7	8	1	937
Roush, cf.	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	142	5	6	0	1,000
Rath, 2b.	2	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	2	0	0	1,000
Kopf, ss.	2	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	500	9	1	0	1,000
Sallee, p.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	3	0	0	1,000
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	500
Totals	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	1	0	1,000
Totals	2	64	3	16	3	1	2	0	0	0	250	48	26	2	973

the center field fence. No	FINE MATERIAL
hit, no errors.	

FINE MATERIAL
AT DARTMOUTH

Election of J. C. Cannell as Captain of the Green Football Eleven Has Proved to Be a Popular One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HANOVER, New Hampshire—With one of the strongest squads that has ever turned out for a Dartmouth College varsity football eleven working out under Head Coach C. W. Spears, Jesse Hawley and A. K. Llewellyn, followers of the Green are very optimistic regarding the coming season even though the management has prepared a very hard schedule. The 40-0 score over Springfield Training School last week was very pleasing and tomorrow's game against Norwich University should give the coaches another good chance to size their players up.

The election of J. C. Cannell '20 as captain has proved to be a most popular one with players and undergraduates. He is one of the best open-field runners on any college team and was the first-string quarterback in 1916. In addition to Captain Cannell, Coach Spears has a fine lot of material for the backfield positions, chief among them being J. J. Robertson '20 who was captain of his freshman eleven which was one of the best first-year teams Dartmouth ever had.

J. Z. Jordan '20 and C. F. Holbrook '20 have been candidates for quarterback but Jordan has been shifted to fullback, leaving Holbrook, J. P. Carleton '22, and H. T. Watts '20 as Cannell's understudies. Robertson will probably play left halfback and do most of the punting as he is easily the best man on the squad in this respect. B. P. Eckberg '21, a transfer from the University of Minnesota, is leading candidate for the other halfback position and Holbrook may also get into the game as a half. P. H. Threshie '22, a veteran of last year's student army training corps team, E. B. Siegfried '22 and E. Thompson '22, are other leading backfield candidates.

E. E. Myers '20 and G. C. Cogswell '20, the latter of the 1919 freshman team, are leading in the race for end positions, but are being hard pressed by T. A. Sheldub '20, who has been shifted from tackle, as well as by K. L. Worth and E. S. Suttmeier, both sophomores and new men, who have been showing up strongly in scrimmages. C. H. Murphy '22, a freshman star of the varsity two years ago, and already a four-letter man, appears to have right tackle cinched as he is one of the heaviest men on the team, and in addition is remarkably fast on his feet. E. D. Healy '20, who played right tackle on the same team with Murphy, will probably be at left tackle. G. A. Cummings '22, A. S. Sonnenberg '21, and A. B. Weld '21 are other good tackles.

Coach Spears has shifted S. W. Youngstrom '20 to guard, the position he held two years ago on the varsity. N. J. Crisp '21 of Needham seems to have the other guard position won. Up to a few days ago, C. C. Cunningham '20 was supposed to have a promising future on the pivot position, but with the appearance of E. R. Shepherd '21, who played a hard game for the Green two years ago, the final choice is still in doubt, and it is likely that they will each be given a good trying out.

AMATEURS PLAN SIX
BILLIARD TOURNEYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A very attractive amateur billiard program has been arranged for this season by the American Amateur Billiard Association. In the list is one straight-rail championship; three ball-trail championships; a pocket-billiard championship and a three-cushion championship. All of the tournaments will be played in this city, the first one starting Oct. 15 and the last Feb. 2. H. A. Coleman has resigned the position of secretary-treasurer and Raymond Crane has succeeded him. The championship events follow:

Class D, Straight Rail—Wednesday, Oct. 15, at Cranfield's Academy.
Class C, 15.2 Ball-trail—Wednesday, Nov. 5, at Fuller's Academy.
Class B, 15.2 Ball-trail—Monday, Dec. 1, at Morningside Academy.
Class A, 15.2 Ball-trail—Monday, Jan. 5, at Daly's Academy.
Class A, Pocket Billiards—Monday, Jan. 5, at Doyle's Academy.
Class A, Three Cushions—Monday, Feb. 2, at Thum's Academy.

MRS. VANDERBECK
WINS FINE MATCH

United States Woman Champion of 1915 Defeats Mrs. R. H. Barlow in Third Round of Women's Golf Tournament

SEMI-FINAL ROUND MATCHES
Miss A. W. Stirling, Atlanta, vs. Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia Cricket Club.
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore Field Club, vs. Miss Irene Peacock, Thousand Islands Country Club.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pennsylvania—Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, national champion in 1915, won one of the most thrilling matches yet played for the women's golf championship of the United States here, yesterday, when she defeated her fellow townswoman, Mrs. R. H. Barlow of the Merion Cricket Club, eastern, and North and South champion, on the home green, 1 up. It was Mrs. Barlow's first defeat this season.

Mrs. G. H. Stetson of the Huntingdon Valley Country Club, was defeated at the "Binnikill" hole by Miss A. W. Stirling, the present champion, 3 and 2, after an uphill struggle, the champion playing well.

Mrs. W. A. Gavin of the South Shore Field Club, won an easy match from Mrs. E. A. Byfield of the Rattleshoe Country Club, 6 and 5. They played out the bye holes and Mrs. Gavin clipped one stroke off her own women's record for the course here, with an 83.

In the other match of the lower bracket, Miss Irene Peacock of the Thousand Islands Country Club, defeated Mrs. F. E. Dubois, Raritan Valley, on the nineteenth hole, 1 up, in a match that was anybody's until Miss Peacock, a youthful newcomer to women's national golf, holed out a 4 for the win.

The Mrs. Vanderbeck-Mrs. Barlow match attracted a very large gallery. Both had good drives to the first and halved in 48. They swapped wins on the next two, when one took a 6 and the other a 5, but of the next six holes to the turn, Mrs. Vanderbeck got five of them and Mrs. Barlow was able to do no better than a half on the sixth. Mrs. Barlow was not able to put through one good hole; needing 4 to the short eighth, slicing to the rough on the ninth and needing 7. She was out in 48. Mrs. Vanderbeck had a 42. This made her 5 up at the turn.

Mrs. Vanderbeck proceeded to make her first poor drive of the round at the tenth hole, being low and weak and still in the rough, while Mrs. Barlow, beginning her great battle to creep up, was well out and straight. Mrs. Barlow was nicely on with her approach and dropped a 5 while Mrs. Vanderbeck was 7. They halved the eleventh in 55. Mrs. Barlow's drive to the twelfth landed four feet from the pin. Mrs. Vanderbeck just caught the bunker on the right. She was nicely on, but had a hard putt from 15 feet. Mrs. Barlow holed hers for a "bird", 2, making her 3 down. Mrs. Vanderbeck was dead for a 5 on the thirteenth. Mrs. Barlow had about an eight-foot putt to a half stymie. She hit Mrs. Vanderbeck's ball and went down herself for the hole. This upset Mrs. Vanderbeck considerably, who needed a 6 on the two long parallel holes, dropping both and making the match all square. They both had the same putts of seven feet and Mrs. Barlow holed hers. The match looked to be going Mrs. Barlow's way after that, particularly when she got a fine ball within 12 feet of the flag across the "Binnikill," but Mrs. Vanderbeck laid her ball closer than Mrs. Barlow and halved with a 3. Mrs. Vanderbeck was in a trap and one shot to the bad, but Mrs. Barlow was off the green on her approach and they sank out in 68. Mrs. Barlow put her ball to the left and short at the eleventh. Mrs. Vanderbeck was in the rough and was just on the edge of the green on her second. It was Mrs. Barlow's opportunity, but she could not do better than lay her ball beside that of her fellow townswoman. Mrs. Vanderbeck's putt was dead to the hole and Mrs. Barlow, going uphill, also tried to profit, but was short. She had a putt for a half, but missed. Both had medal scores of 88. Their cards:

Mrs. Vanderbeck, out 4 6 5 4 5 5 4 6 4 2
Mrs. Barlow, out 4 5 6 5 6 5 4 7 4 8
Mrs. Vanderbeck, in 7 5 4 6 6 3 6 4 6 8
Mrs. Barlow, in 5 5 2 4 6 5 3 6 5 4 8

Mrs. Stetson, who beat Miss E. V. Rosenthal in one of the big surprises of the tourney, was again defeated by Miss Stirling by the same score as in the last championship, 3 and 2. She started off to make up for this defeat with a nice 5 to a 6. Both were in traps to the fourth, but Miss Stirling had a fine out and was easily down in two putts for the hole. Mrs. Stetson was having trouble with her putter which she used to advantage for the first time at the fifth, where she had a long one for the hole and made it, making them all square. Miss Stirling became 2 up at the turn by sinking a 5 after playing her drive from the rough. She was out in 44 to a 47. Miss Stirling was in lots more trouble on the tenth than Mrs. Stetson, but the Philadelphia player, on 4, needed three putts again and could only get a half in 7's. Miss Stirling became 3 up at the eleventh, but Mrs. Stetson got a half at the twelfth and won the thirteenth. She could not make the bunker out of the rough on the fourteenth, had to play short, and dropped the hole with her 7 to a 5. They were alike with short one-foot putts on the fifteenth, and Mrs. Stetson made Miss Stirling hole. The champion missed so badly that

she was still away. She sank a 6 to a 5 and then drove a ball so close to the Binnikill pin that she was an easy winner of the match on that green.

Their cards:
Miss Stirling, out 6 5 5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 4
Mrs. Stetson, out 5 5 6 5 4 7 5 4 6 4 7
Miss Stirling, in 7 5 4 6 5 6 3
Mrs. Stetson, in 7 6 4 5 7 5 4

Mrs. Gavin had little trouble with Mrs. Byfield and rather romped away with it from start to finish, playing out the bye holes for her record. Her card:

Mrs. Gavin, out 4 4 5 5 4 6 4 4 5 4 1
in 7 5 2 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 2 83
Third Round
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia C. C., defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion C. C., 1 up.

Miss A. W. Stirling, Atlanta, defeated Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntingdon Valley C. C., 3 and 2.
Mrs. W. A. Gavin, South Shore F. C., defeated Mrs. E. A. Byfield, Rattleshoe C. C., 6 and 5.
Miss Irene Peacock, Thousand Islands C. C., defeated Mrs. F. E. Dubois, Raritan Valley, 1 up (19 holes).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE
FOOTBALL GAMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland—The clubs in the Scottish Association Football League have had no reason to complain so far of the interest shown in their matches, judging by the attendances. There were no very outstanding matches played Aug. 30, the main interest perhaps being reserved for the encounter between Celtic and Rangers Sept. 6.

The Rangers, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, had an easy 4-goal victory over St. Mirren at Paisley, and though St. Mirren bucked up well toward the end, they never really had a chance to win. Celtic defeated Raith Rovers at Glasgow without much trouble, and the Raith Rovers had great difficulty in getting past the defense of the Celtic half-backs. At Edinburgh the Heart of Midlothian had a big but successful tussle with the Hamilton Academicals, especially in the first half; but the Academicals could not keep their attack going and it eased off considerably in the second half.

There was a very good game between Motherwell and Hibernians at Firwell. The Hibernians did well in the first half, while Motherwell was more to the fore in the second portion of the game, and scored the winning goal just before the whistle was blown.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE STANDING AUG. 30

Club	Pld	W	L	Draw	For	Ag	Pts
Celtic	5	5	0	0	12	3	10
Rangers	4	4	0	0	11	2	8
Heart of Mid.	3	3	0	0	7	2	6
Motherwell	4	3	1	0	9	6	6
Partick Thistle	4	2	1	1	5	3	6
Greenock Morton	4	2	1	1	10	5	5
Dundee	3	2	1	0	3	2	4
Aberdeen	3	2	1	0	5	3	4
Falkirk	4	2	2	0	7	6	4
Hibernians	4	2	2	0	7	6	4
Clyde	5	2	3	0	10	4	4
Kilmarnock	4	2	2	0	4	7	4
Queen's Park	5	2	3	0	6	10	4
Dumbarton	4	1	2	1	4	6	3
Third Lanark	4	1	2	1	3	7	3
St. Mirren	3	1	2	0	3	6	2
Leith	3	1	0	2	4	5	2
Clydebank	4	1	3	0	4	6	2
Albion Rovers	4	1	3	0	2	6	2
Raith Rovers	4	1	3	0	6	11	2
Ayr United	3	0	2	1	2	4	1
Hamilton Acad.	4	0	4	0	1	9	0

NORTHERN UNION
RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HULL, England—The Huddersfield Northern Rugby Union team played a game that contrasted strangely with their previous form when they were beaten on the Hull ground Aug. 30. The Hull backs completely overplayed the famous visiting attack and even a readjustment of positions during the game failed to effect any improvement. Todd alone of the Huddersfield side making any favorable impression on the onlookers. On the other hand, Batten and Kennedy were deserving of special mention on the Hull side, and the former earned applause by the manner in which he penetrated the opposing defense on one occasion.

Altogether, those who had been present at the game between Huddersfield and Leeds the previous Saturday must have been considerably surprised at the comparative ineffectiveness of Huddersfield against Hull and that of Leeds at Huddersfield.

Quite a different display was given by Leeds in their opening encounter at Headingley with the Dewsbury club on the last Saturday in August; but it must be confessed that Leeds were assisted by the absence from the field of two of their opponents for a considerable part of the game. It was not until the depletion of the visiting ranks was begun that the Leeds score began to run up, finally stopping at 19 points against 7. Wakefield and York were the venue of the other games to be decided in York-

shire; on the former ground Bramley were beaten 18 points to 5, on the latter Hull Kingston Rovers won by 18 to 2.

Lancashire had the better of the games at an inter-county nature. Bradford Northern provided a débâcle at St. Helens where they went down before the Recreation club by 54 points to 0. Batley were beaten on their own ground at the hands of Warrington by 10 to 0. Hunslet lost at Swinton, 11 to 0, and Halifax were unsuccessful at Widnes, 9 to 2. Games between Lancashire clubs resulted in victories for Wigan, St. Helens, and Rochdale against Broughton Rangers (11 to 10), Leigh (10 to 8), and Oldham (2 to 0). Barrow were successful on their own ground against Salford, 19 points to 3.

MIDDLESEX DRAWS
WITH KENT ELEVEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Kent vs. Middlesex cricket match, which was played at Lords cricket ground, attracted considerable interest, as on the issue of this match depended the result of the county cricket championship for 1919. The match, however, ended in a draw Aug. 30, and Kent were forced to give place to Yorkshire as champions. Kent succeeded in making 196 in their first innings, but the best scoring was done on the first day, as during the second day's play the wicket was very treacherous, and the last few batsmen were easily accounted for. In the first innings Middlesex were able to make no stand whatsoever, and except for J. W. Hearne and E. Hendren the Kent bowlers got them out without much difficulty. The total for the innings was only 87 and Middlesex were thus forced to follow on. When Middlesex started batting the second time there was still two and a half hours left for play, and the question was whether Kent would be able to get them all out in the time. Middlesex sent in H. W. Lee and E. Hendren first, the latter of whom made a splendid stand against the Kent bowling, but was eventually bowled by Woolley. F. T. Mann also played a splendid game, though he gave Kent two chances, and he was still batting when stumps were drawn. Except for these two missed catches, the Kent fielding was very good, and the bowling of Woolley, Fairservice, and Freeman nearly obtained the championship for their side. The summary:

KENT—First Innings	
Humphreys, c Gunasekara, b Stevens.	42
Hardinge, c Murrell, b Haig	20
Seymour, b Hearne	58
Woolley, b Lee	19
Mr. L. P. Hedges, b Hearne	20
Stevens, not out	1
Lieut. - Col. H. W. Troughton, c	1
Humble, b Hearne	12
Mr. J. L. Bryan, b Gunasekara	12
Capt. W. S. Cornwallis, b Gunasekara.	3
Fairservice, c Gunasekara, b Hearne	3
Freeman, run out	9
Byes 3, l-b 5	9
Total	136

THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Bulbs to Brighten the Winter Windows

There are few homes which cannot be made more homelike by adding a few flowers. In summer this is a simple thing to do, if one has a garden or even a friend with a garden. Indeed, summer flowers are cheap, if one must buy them. In winter it is different, and especially under present conditions, when cut flowers cost more than they were ever known to cost before. Of course, one may grow pot plants, which is an excellent plan, but such plants require more care than many persons are able to give them. Moreover, most of them do not flourish in city homes. There remain, however, the bulbous flowers and, as a rule, they will solve the problem. By choosing bulbs of the proper kinds and bringing them into the light at short intervals, it is easy to have a constant succession of flowers all the winter through.

When you come to buy your bulbs for winter forcing, you will find that they, too, cost more than in former times; yet the cost is not to be reckoned, when compared with the pleasure and satisfaction which the flowers will give. If the higher price causes you to be a little more careful in your buying, no harm will be done. Do not, however, be induced to buy inferior bulbs, because they are cheaper than the others. Only the best are suitable for forcing.

If you have grown bulbs in past years, no doubt you are familiar with the dainty Roman hyacinths and will order a supply of them. Probably you will be disappointed, for a ruling of the French inspectors has barred practically all shipments this season. In spite of their name, they really come from the South of France. The same section also produces the paper white narcissus and, under the circumstances, this is the bulb to plant most freely for indoor use this season. It is not expensive, it grows rapidly, and it flowers within a few weeks. Get a good supply of bulbs now, store them in a dark, cool place, and start forcing them at intervals of two or three weeks. You can grow them in pots if you like, but a better plan is to flower the bulbs in bowls filled with pebbles and water. Dainty little bowls have been designed especially for this purpose, but any shallow bowl or deep saucer will serve. Even the yellow kitchenware bowls take on a drawing-room aspect, when they support several blooming bulbs. And it is always better to have more than one bulb, unless a small bowl is used. The dish should be two-thirds filled with pebbles and the bulbs made to nestle securely in them. Then keep enough water in the bowl, so that it will touch the bottom of each bulb at all times. Set in a secluded corner of the room until roots begin to show among the pebbles. After that, keep the bulbs in a light place and rapid growth will take place. The warmer the room, the more rapid the growth. This is true in forcing all bulbs. You can push them along with heat and retard them by giving them a cooler position. A bulb similar to the paper white, but orange in color with yellow cups, is called Grand Soleil d'Or.

The so-called sacred Chinese lily is really a narcissus and, like the bulbs just discussed, may be grown in bowls of water, although they too flower well in pots of earth. Perhaps they are not quite so reliable as the paper whites, but they are interesting to grow, by way of variety, and their fragrance is delightful. One other bulb which grows well in a bowl of pebbles and water is the little Duc van Thol tulip. To be sure, growing it in pots is usually recommended, but the writer has tried the other plan and knows that the results are good. Keep the bulb in a cool, dark place, however, until there is a mass of white fibrous roots among the pebbles. This tulip is a dwarf, being grown on a short stem, but it comes in several warm, bright colors and it is the only kind of tulip which can be made to flower before the New Year. You will find it interesting to grow several different colors, but have only one color in each bowl.

The taller tulips are less easy to force than some of the other bulbs and do not blossom very early, but they can usually be relied upon to give a good display in late winter. Be sure, though, to specify that you want tulips for forcing, or else select varieties recommended for that purpose, as there are many kinds which do not force well at all. A few good kinds which might be named are La Reine, white, tinted pink; Proserpine, deep rose; Prince of Austria, orange; Couronne d'Or, yellow; Pride of Haarlem, deep rose. The last named is a Darwin and late, but also handsome.

The Dutch hyacinths make a fine display when grown in pots, although the writer does not find them quite so satisfactory as some of the other bulbs. Disappointment will be avoided if only the single varieties are used for forcing. If you do force the doubles, bring to the light slowly, or the flowers will unfold too rapidly. Among the good hyacinths to grow are Gertrude, pink; L'Innocence, pure white; Gigantea, pink; Queen of the Blues, light blue; Grand Matre, deep blue.

There are several varieties of narcissus which force readily and quickly, but which are distinct from the paper whites and should be grown only in pots of soil. Among the most charming is the poet's narcissus, Poeticus Ornatus. Then there is the double flowering Von Sion, and the large trumpet varieties, Golden Spur, Bicolor Victoria, and Campernelle.

Now with the tulips, hyacinths, and narcissus, the same methods must be used and it is important that they are not overworked. The bulbs should be potted in good soil and there should be good drainings at the bottom of the pots. The bulbs should be just cov-

ered and it is better to fill in the soil around them, rather than to press them into place. Do not quite fill the pot or there will be no place for watering. Now take the pots to the cellar and set them on a layer of earth or coal ashes several inches deep. Next cover them entirely with sand or ashes, but first give them a thorough watering. Choose, if possible, a place away from the heater, so that the bulbs will be kept cool. If no cellar is available, you can dig a trench for them out-of-doors. Cover the spot with straw or litter, to keep out early frosts. The one secret of getting good flowers with these bulbs is to obtain a strong root growth. Several weeks will be required, but it is impossible to give any reliable rule. Occasionally dig out a pot and, if necessary, remove the ball of earth by rapping the side of the pot against a solid surface. If this is done with the pot inverted and one hand held over the top, the ball of earth will drop into the hand. If the bottom of the ball is covered with a network of white roots, the bulb is ready for taking to the living room. Sometimes these roots may be seen through the hole in the bottom of the pot.

When the bulbs are ready for forcing, take them to a room which is not very warm nor very light. They will probably have made a little top growth, which will be white. When this growth has changed to green, the pots may be taken to a window or any other light location to develop the flowers. It is important that they be kept from sudden blasts of either cold or hot air, and they are best at a little distance from the register or radiator. Water freely, but do not keep the soil water soaked. None of the bulbs mentioned can be forced a second time, but the hyacinths, tulips, and common narcissus may be set in the open ground when summer comes.

Freelias require a little different treatment from the bulbs so far mentioned. They will make their flowers without being placed in the dark, as the tops and roots develop at the same time. Truth to tell, it is rather late for starting freelias, which need a long growing season.

Oxalis bulbs may still be started and are most acceptable for winter flowering, especially if one is fond of hanging plants. Most varieties have a drooping habit, but two kinds, Buttercup and Grand Duchess, grow more erect and may be used in pots. You will need at least six bulbs to a pot or basket and it is best to keep them in the dark for two or three weeks, while roots are being formed. Then give them the sunniest window you have, for sunlight is the most important factor in making them bloom freely. Both freelias and oxalis bulbs may be carried over and flowered a second time. Calla lilies may also be flowered year after year, if rested in summer by keeping them almost dry. You need special soil for callas, though, a mixture of clayey soil, well rotted cow manure, and sand being best. And remember always to have the water for callas warm. One of the best callas for house culture is the one known as Godfrey, which is remarkably generous with its flowers. There are other bulbs which can be flowered in the house, but probably those mentioned will prove most satisfactory, and many bulbs available in former years are now almost out of the market.

The Pictureless Wall

"But she hasn't a picture on her walls!" exclaimed a woman, as she left a house where she had been calling for the first time. "Isn't that funny?"

"I hadn't even noticed the omission," replied the friend to whom she spoke. "Her walls are so well decorated."

The second speaker had correctly caught the idea which the owner of that home had had in mind, when decorating it—to make the walls interesting without hanging pictures on them.

She had done it by having them paneled in ivory-white wood, and by placing against it objects which, by their decorative values, would really create pictures. On a nest of brown mahogany tables stood a samovar, whose gleaming brass and interesting lines called up pictures themselves, quite apart from their artistic effect.

An inlaid tip-table proved its right to a prominent position by the beautiful grain of its wood and its graceful lines. Curious vase, holding the little orange-colored pots which children call "Japanese lanterns," made a bit of vivid color against the cream-colored wall.

Even the larger furniture of the room achieved true decorative value by being placed, so that the walls threw it into bold relief. For instance, a book trough of mahogany, whose books were bound in soft leather covers in really good shades of blue, green, purple, and brown, stood so that the colors of the books added a distinct decorative note to that corner of the room. The small grand piano was graced by an old brass candelabra, whose orange candles were truly picturesque.

In another case a woman, who preferred not to hang pictures on her walls, contented herself with unusual wall paper, fashioned after designs made from those seen in real old English cretonnes. And as the furniture used in her rooms was old English also, there was no need for pictures; the room was quite complete without them.

Too often one hangs pictures on the walls of a room, without any real reason for putting them there. In many cases, the room does not need them; they are used either from force of habit or because those who use the rooms have not reached the point where they can discard a useless thing before others set them an example. And, too often, the pictures destroy the harmony of a room; for example, by using a number of "story" pictures—a girl feeding chickens in an old barn-

yard, an etching of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," a sketch of an old mill, with the miller in the foreground—to quote exaggerated cases—one achieves the same effect as that which would be produced if three or four persons in a room talked at the same time. There is no repose. One "story" picture is enough, especially in a small room; let the others be more impersonal—bits of scenery, for instance. Your guests will enjoy the room more, if they are not carried off on an imaginative journey every time they glance at the wall, and you will find the room a more restful habitation.



Old-fashioned material in a new-fashioned suit

A Play Suit for a Little Boy

Here is a cool and comfortable suit for a small boy, which one would think to be quite satisfactory to him, as he plays either indoors or out. It is as simple and as easy to get into and out of as a suit could possibly be. The blouse, which may be tucked down the front, is of white batiste, buttoned in front and finished off, as to neck and elbow sleeves, with ruffles of the batiste. The rest of the costume, which is a one-piece affair of trousers and straps, which fasten on each shoulder with large pearl buttons, is made of quaint blue and white calico. It could be made in green and white, rose and white, and white, or any color desired. These old-fashioned prints are quite new-fashioned today and make charming little clothes for small boys and girls. Indeed, one imagines that the small boy's sister will like this costume so well that she will demand one like it to play about in. A diminutive pocket on each side will hold a few treasures considered indispensable.

The Making of Marmalades

Marmalades, jams, and fruit pastes are of much the same nature; they are all easily prepared, if the directions are adhered to, the principal requirement being the perfection of the fruit used. The difference between the semi-liquids, marmalade and jam, is that for the latter juicy berries and small fruits are used and for the former larger fruit is used with some specially prepared rinds. Fruit pastes are a sort of dried marmalade, not as well known or liked in America as they are in England. The fruits for the pastes are first partially dried or evaporated; then they are boiled down with the sugar, and are either poured into a mold, or spread out on a tin to dry before being wrapped and stored away in a dry place.

In cooking marmalade over a gas stove, it is wise to use the asbestos pad under the kettle, as the fruit pulp and sugar form a heavy mass which, if not continually stirred, burns to the bottom of the kettle. In order not to have the marmalade too solid when cold, it is wise to remove from the fire when a little of the liquid jells and set on a cold plate. Do not cover until thoroughly cold.

Cranberry Marmalade—Wash as many pounds of the large firm fruit as desired and put in the preserve kettle, allowing $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Put a cup of cold water in the bottom of the kettle, before adding the sugar. Melt slowly and cook down to the proper consistency. Many add the rind of a lemon and a little spice bag to boil with the fruit, to be removed when it is cold, and these prove pleasing flavoring agents. Or 2 tablespoons of orange-flower water will add a delicate flavor to the acid of the berry. Plum Marmalade—Select a 4-pound basket of large blue plums, wash, stem and stone them. Put in a preserve kettle, with 1 pint of fresh grape juice and 1 pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Cook down as

usual. Allow the jam to become cold before covering it.

Tomato Marmalade—Select 25 firm tomatoes, scald and remove the skins and stem ends. Put in the kettle with $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of sugar to each pound of pulp. Add 2 teaspoons of ginger, 1 of cloves, 1 of cinnamon, a teaspoon of curry powder, 1 small grated Spanish onion, and a cup of chopped celery and sweet herbs, tied in a cheese-cloth bag, to be removed after the jam is cool enough to put in the jars. This makes excellent sandwich material for hearty use.

Melon Marmalade—Take the pulp of

The Children's Little Bit o' Green

"The children can't bear to see their garden go to sleep for the winter," said a young mother recently, as she made what seemed to her hostess some peculiar preparations. "So I'm arranging for them to have an indoor garden this year, just as they did last winter. You've no idea what delight it affords them, and it taught them to remember that growing things must have water, a lesson for which I was grateful last summer, when they were raising vegetables."

The little winter gardens were most interesting; and when that same guest visited the house some time later, she was forced to confess that they were beautiful as well.

The first one had started as a humble, but good-sized carrot; when Junior, instructed by his mother, had cut off the leaves close to the carrot, hollowed out the vegetable, and hung it up on a bracket by strings passed through holes made in the base of the carrot, it looked ungainly and quite hopeless. But presently sun and water effected a change for new leaves began to sprout out at the base, where the old ones had been cut, and presently a mass of feathery green made a little hanging basket out of the carrot.

Miss Five-Year-Old tried the same experiment with a sweet potato, and the results were quite as gratifying. But it remained for her twin brother to achieve the most notable success of the winter, so far as indoor gardening was concerned. For he found, on a top shelf of the store-room, a queer-shaped little jug, around which he fastened several thicknesses of fine felt, sewing them on tightly with coarse thread. He watered the felt well, then sprinkled watercross and mustard seeds on it and placed it in a sunny window. The felt was kept well watered, the squat, broad shape of the jug affording a good resting place for the seeds, and presently they began to grow in tiny sprigs of feathery green that delighted the young gardener.

Modern Color and Old Furniture

After a visit to one of our modern furnishing shops, and after having reveled in the sight of model flats that display delightful schemes of decoration in pleasing color and practical arrangement, there are few who can come away without their thoughts whirling with pleasant dreams of color schemes which they are impatient to carry out. But the fire of enthusiasm is apt to be damped when the housewife, seated in her home, surveys the many substantial inheritances of the past that frown disapproval upon any innovation, as emphatically as the ancestors of China regarded the approach of a railway locomotive.

However, such a situation is not at all hopeless, as many have proved, who have been able to make their old furniture appear more beautiful by surrounding it with bright-colored pictures and fabrics, wisely eliminating from the rooms much that possesses neither use nor beauty. The fact is that the only really important question which need concern one in housefurnishing, is not whether an article is old or modern, but whether it expresses that intelligent thought that makes it completely adjusted to its purpose; if it still renders a useful service, it commands its rightful place in modern housefurnishing. Unfortunately, the trouble arises from the general attitude toward the antique that too often ignores utility and blindly idolizes everything that is old and worn-out. Such a point of view is as disastrous in housefurnishing as in ethics, encumbering us with much that is meaningless and obso-

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RECONSTRUCTION AT
HOWARD UNIVERSITYSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The trustees of Howard University have arranged for the formal inauguration of Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, as president of Howard University, on Nov. 12, 1919. Elaborate plans now in the making assure an academic event of outstanding importance in the educational world. On Nov. 13, a "Readjustment and Reconstruction Congress" will be held. Addresses will be made by individuals of national and international importance. The part that Negro men and women must bear to a permanent solution of present-day problems will be discussed in full detail by these experts.

Howard University has made the following changes in its faculty: Dr. Emmett J. Scott, formerly secretary of Tuskegee Institute, secretary-treasurer; George William Cook, former secretary, to be dean of the School of Commerce and Finance; Dr. E. L. Parks, former treasurer, to be dean of men; Prof. Kelly Miller, former dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, to be dean of the junior college and professor of sociology; Dr. A. L. Jackson, head of the new social service department; Dr. C. G. Woodson, dean of the School of Liberal Arts and professor of history; Dwight O. W. Holmes, registrar and professor in the School of Education; C. S. Syphax, former dean of the academy, to be professor of mathematics. The secondary work of the old commercial college has been discontinued; a new department, the School of Commerce and Finance, with all college work, has been established.

The reorganization involves important changes in the departments of study of the university and in its administrative offices. The academy has been abolished in order that the university, known so long and so favorably as an institution of learning, may give its entire energies to work in this field. Students who enter hereafter must be prepared to do college work. This preparation requires 15 units as given in a standard secondary curriculum, added to eight years of preliminary studies in the elementary school. Such work is being done in many schools all over the country in such acceptable fashion as to eliminate the need of a secondary department at Howard.

The new scheme of organization provides, as a basis, the junior college, which includes in its courses the work of the freshman and sophomore years. The work of the two upper years is carried on under the faculties of the several senior schools, namely, liberal arts, education, commerce and finance, journalism and general service. The School of Applied Science offers prescribed courses covering four college years in engineering, architecture, agriculture, and home economics. The School of Music offers two courses, one leading to a certificate and the other to a degree. The School of Law offers a standard three-year course leading to the degree of bachelor of laws.

ENGINEERING AS A
COMMERCIAL COURSESpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan—"Engineering is coming to be considered a good preparation for business," declared Dean Mortimer E. Cooley, in connection with the announcement that enrollment in the freshman class in the engineering college is double that of last year. Dean Cooley is head of the engineering college of the University of Michigan.

"The law used to be considered the only special training that would be useful to the young man about to enter business," continued Dean Cooley. "In recent years more and more have been taking courses in college and university engineering. Engineering courses are being followed not only for men who expect to go into manufacturing but as well by those intending to enter commercial pursuits."

Dean Cooley believes that the modern business man needs first a more liberal training than he can now secure in most engineering colleges. He has worked continually to broaden the courses offered at the University of Michigan. As a result engineering students are offered courses in business administration, accounting, and many other subjects formerly confined to those taking academic courses. "The study of engineering is a fine preparation for business," concedes Dean Cooley, "but our young business men need first of all a college preparation that will fit them to get the most out of life and to contribute most to the life of others—that is, an education fitting themselves for citizenship."

CITY AND COUNTRY
SCHOOLS COMPAREDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

MITCHELL, South Dakota—Statistics showing the disproportion in the educational facilities provided in the country school as compared with those of the schools of the cities and towns, proved a feature of the week's "short courses in vitalized agriculture" for the teachers of this district, held under the supervision of the State educational department. The figures and contrasts are from surveys made by Prof. P. G. Holden of Chicago, in charge of the conference. Taking the United States as a whole, it was shown that the average salaries per year in the country are \$144; in the city \$965. Average expenditures per child in the country, \$14 a month; in the city, \$53. Country pupils, this chart showed, are behind city pupils in reading from one to two years, in arithmetic from two to three years, in writing from

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NEW AMENDMENTS WILL HELP MAINE

Governor Milliken Says Good Roads and State Pier Proposals Will Be of Especial Benefit to Future of the State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUGUSTA, Maine—Governor Milliken says that the recent passage by the people of the five constitutional amendments, at a special election, means much for the future of Maine, particularly the amendments which have to do with the development of good roads and the erection of a state pier.

"The water powers of Maine could accommodate hundreds of additional manufacturing industries," he says. "With new factories scattered throughout the State at favorable points, the people would be greatly benefited, but capital must be assured of adequate and economical transportation facilities."

"Under the provisions of the new constitutional amendment there will be a public shipping terminal in Portland, owned and controlled by the State. This will provide the required conditions for the economical handling of raw materials and finished products between farms and factories and the great markets in this country and in Europe. A commission will determine the location of the pier, for which Portland will provide the site and the State will appropriate \$1,150,000."

Stimulus to Road Work

"The amendment which provides for the issuance of \$8,000,000 additional highway bonds will be a great stimulus to highway projects in the State. Among other things, it means that Maine will get about \$2,400,000 from the federal treasury for highway purposes. Maine will also be enabled to participate in the immediate construction of the Portsmouth-Kittery bridge. "Under the terms of the highway measure, it is not proposed to issue the entire \$8,000,000 in bonds in one year, but to use the sum to the best advantage, in combination with the federal funds received, over a period of several years. Such a program will mean substantial progress in permanent highway improvement at a cost much less than would be possible by any other method. The tax on automobiles will go far toward paying the interest on the bonds, and within a few years the people will be enjoying the benefit of better roads without any appreciable increase of the burden of taxation."

"The military law amendment brings the method of handling the national guard into harmony with the system prevailing in the United States Army and most of the states. It gives to the Governor the appointment of many of the officers, instead of their being selected by the companies. These officers, however, are to be appointed only in accordance with conditions laid down by the Legislature. The amendment adopted removes from the Constitution something that should not have been there, but rather should always have been under the control of the Legislature."

In Harmony With Other States

"In addition to this, the Maine national guard will now be brought into harmony with the guard of other states, for the system will be more nearly in accordance with the regulations obtaining in the United States Army."

"Another of the amendments recently passed allows a voter who changes his residence within the State less than three months before an election to retain his right to vote in his former place of residence until he has acquired the right in his new home. Under the present law, in these circumstances, the man loses the right to vote at that election."

"A further amendment passed by the people increases the temporary loan limit of the State from \$300,000 to \$800,000. When the present limit was fixed 70 years ago, the total annual expenditure of the State was only \$450,000, but now there is an annual budget of about \$9,000,000. The loan limit in recent years has been a barrier to some important state developments."

HARVARD STUDENTS VOTE ON LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Six hundred and ninety-nine Harvard students voted in favor of the League of Nations as it now stands, in a straw ballot on the league conducted under the auspices of the Harvard Crimson. Three hundred and eighty were in favor of the league with reservations such as will not commit the treaty to the Peace Conference, 319 favored the league with amendments, and 288 were opposed to it. A total of 1686 votes were cast in the college, law school, business school, and the graduate school of arts and sciences.

NEW YORK WOMEN ARE URGED TO VOTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of the women's committee of the Republican National Committee, is urging women to take advantage of their first opportunity to vote at a municipal election this fall. And Mrs. Arthur Livermore, chairman of the women's executive committee of the Republican State Committee, has launched a state-wide campaign to enroll 50 additional women in the Republican Party in every election district in the State in October, so that the largest possible number of women may have a voice in selecting presidential electors next spring, and in nomi-

nating candidates for the United States Congress and a state ticket next fall. "Only 50 per cent of the women eligible for party enrollment aligned themselves with any political party in the State last fall," said Mrs. Livermore. "We must raise this percentage a great deal this year. The presidential campaign of 1920 will be a momentous epoch for the women of America, 15,000,000 of whom are now eligible to vote."

If the forecast made by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, that the federal suffrage amendment will be ratified by Feb. 1, in time to enfranchise the women of every state, comes true, 14,000,000 more women will be added to the electorate.

TWO TOWNS PLAN TO OWN A RAILWAY

Line Between Exeter and Hampton, New Hampshire, Is to Be Bought on Junk Valuation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EXETER, New Hampshire—Exeter and Hampton, two of the oldest and most conservative towns in New Hampshire, have embarked upon the sea of municipal ownership and operation of street railways by taking over the Exeter and Hampton Street Railway which serves those two towns and the town of Hampton Falls and runs from Exeter to Hampton Beach, New Hampshire. The voters of Hampton have appropriated \$60,000 to buy the franchise and rolling stock of the road and to operate it in conjunction with the other two towns.

The voters of Exeter have adopted three propositions, a committee to determine which will go into effect. One appropriates enough money to buy one-fourth of the railroad and to operate it in cooperation with the other towns or to hire some private individual to operate it. The second proposition is to let somebody operate the road and have the towns guarantee its operation against loss, Exeter appropriating \$25,000 a year for the next five years to meet its share of a deficit in operation. The third proposition is to operate the road municipally and each town to pay a straight operating subsidy the deficits to be met by taxation.

The price fixed upon for the municipal purchase of the railway is the value of the equipment as junk. The public service commission has authorized the road to sell out at a junk price and the road is satisfied it cannot continue to operate and make money, the fares having been raised so high that people refrain from patronizing the road in sufficient numbers. The road is not anxious to sell out for the junk price but the commission is forcing the road to either continue operation or sell for what it can get.

STUDY OF GERMAN LANGUAGE RESUMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HARTFORD, Connecticut—The renewal of the study of the German language is being urged by the faculty of Trinity College here at the beginning of the new term on the grounds that a good knowledge of German is the best possible way to meet the late enemy in after-the-war trade competition. For patriotic and commercial reasons the professors tell the students that they ought to take up the German language courses. In consequence more have elected German in their course for the year than they have French or Spanish.

President Henry A. Perkins said: "Many students started the study of German before the war and now that they have returned they prefer to go on with that study rather than take up a new one. It may be, too, that they found it useful overseas with the army of occupation and are pursuing it because they were especially interested in the language. There is not, in fact, at present the widespread objection to German that obtained at one time."

Many are studying Spanish with a view of engaging in Spanish-American trade with South America in the near future.

WAY CLEARED FOR JERSEY CANDIDATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWARK, New Jersey—Fillmore Condit, who was to have run for governor as an independent Republican and the candidate of the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey, has announced that he will withdraw in favor of Newton A. K. Bugbee, the Republican nominee. Mr. Condit feels that as the Republicans have adopted a platform pledging the party to uphold the Constitution of the United States, thus recognizing the Eighteenth Amendment as a lawful part of it, it would be unwise to split the votes, particularly as the Democrats, at their convention on the same day, resolved to oppose ratification of the amendment. At the headquarters of the Anti-Saloon League a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told that while the indirect action of the Republicans in merely voting to uphold the Constitution rather than in declaring for ratification of the prohibition, was not ideal, still the league would content itself with that action, as it was believed the majority of the drys were enrolled in the Republican Party.

COURSE IN TAXATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York—A course dealing with problems involved in the administration of the federal income and profit taxes and the state income tax is to be given at Columbia University, beginning Sept. 30. Dr. Robert

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TWO LADIES desire apt., five or six part of furn. house in Los Angeles, desirable location. Ad. L. L., 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, 15831.

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308 HUNTINGTON AVE., Suite 3, Boston. Large front room, near everything, for two business gentlemen. Double bed or single couches. Ten dollars a week. Plenty steam heat in cold weather.

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HOUSEKEEPER wanted in refined home in Boston. Must be thoroughly experienced and capable in securing and managing a home systematically and harmoniously. Must be able to purchase supplies and arrange menus properly. A very competent woman wanted. Fine home and good salary for the right person. Applications from experienced persons, with references, will be considered. Address C 41, Monitor Office, Boston.

IN A REFINED FAMILY, a nurse to care for two small boys, aged 3 1/2 years, and 10 months, respectively. Country year round, 40 minutes from Penn. Station, New York City. References required. Good home and liberal wages. Address: P. O. Box 148, Woodmere, L. I., New York.

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN to care for three children, the youngest 4 years, the oldest 10. No housework, good salary. A. S. Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER
For high class, large, city hotel. Reply with references and religious preferences. 2106, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Plain cook. Protestant, private family. Good permanent home. \$10 weekly. Tel. Winthrop 206, Winthrop, Mass.

GIRL for general housework, or working housekeeper in small family in Los Angeles. F. R. WEBBER, 1484 Beacon St., Waban, Mass.

HELP WANTED MEN
WANTED—Sales manager. Man with experience in modern up-to-date pump business, capable of establishing new agencies as well as increasing the sale of products for a progressive pump company in Middle West. First class opportunity for right man. Refs. req. State salary expected. Tel. 102, Monitor Office, Boston.

INSTRUCTOR OF HISTORY—Single man, college graduate, who will assume charge of group of boys, THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEMASTER—Single man who is familiar with boys and their needs. THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
MAN thoroughly experienced as general manager, successfully passing on credits, employing and directing traveling salesmen, for a large mercantile corporation, previously good selling record; sufficient reason for making change. Will consider only high grade firms; no objection to leaving New York. Y 30, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

POSITION DESIRED by ex-serviceman; 18 mos. overseas, married, 29 years' exp. at electric construction and repairs. Also capable of looking after owners' interests in real estate, bluffs, rents, etc. Refs. X 64, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN
POSITION as housekeeper wanted by experienced woman; capable of doing any kind of small hotel with servants. One little girl. Ref. 153 Willow Ave., Somerville, Mass. MRS. M.

EDUCATED, refined woman as social sec'y, companion or chaperon; or as a travel agent. C 10, Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED
WOMAN student desires congenial and remunerative employment for part time in day or evening. I. L., 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles 15831.

Murray Haig, associate professor in the School of Business, will conduct the course, which is designed to aid tax administrators, accountants, lawyers, corporation officers, and business men.

SHOE BUYERS
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Baltimore, Md.—I. A. Spear of Spear Bros. Co.

Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewkesbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; United States.

Bristol, Tenn.—J. H. Fauett of Fauett & Co.; Touraine.

Bristol, Tenn.—H. King of King Bros.; Parker.

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. F. Melster of W. H. Walker & Co.; 207 Essex St.

Chicago, Ill.—E. Anderson of Sears Roebuck & Co.; 85 Pearl St.; Lenox.

Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex St.

Chicago, Ill.—E. Gunnison, J. R. Wyatt, and F. C. Belger of Montgomery Ward & Co.; 220 N. Dearborn.

Chicago, Ill.—J. P. McManus, of R. P. Smith & Son Co.; Touraine.

Chicago, Ill.—J. Schmah of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—J. H. Wichman, of Smith-Wallace Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Dubuque, Iowa.—E. B. Pickenbrock of E. B. Pickenbrock & Sons; Lenox.

Huntington, W. Va.—F. B. Bouldin of Norvell Chambers Co.; Touraine.

Johannesburg, Africa.—H. L. Webb; United States.

Knoxville, Tenn.—I. E. Dooley of Hepegar in Dooley Shoe Co.; Touraine.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. J. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox.

Milwaukee, Wis.—J. G. Hoffmeister of Beals Torrey Co.; United States.

New Haven, Conn.—R. T. Strange of Butler & Tyler; Essex.

New Orleans, La.—W. J. Martinez of Martinez Bros.; Touraine.

New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

New York City—W. J. Kennedy of McElwain-Morse-Rogers Co.; Lenox.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Abe Gonsberg; United States.

Philadelphia, Pa.—L. Weinstein; United States.

Rochester, N. Y.—W. E. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co.; United States.

San Jose, Cal.—C. F. Varga; United States.

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Of Latest Styles and Highest Quality
Novelty designs a feature; repeat in high grade paper at low cost. See them.
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For Women and Men
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THOS. F. PEIRCE & SON
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Employees share profits

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**Great Annual
Thoroughfare
Sale**
Will Begin October 4th

We will not try to cover all of our stores in a few days' selling as heretofore; but each store will have a full and representative selling of greater importance than in former years.

COME OFTEN
for there will be untold opportunities to save EVERY DAY.

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\$7.50 and \$10.50

A new shipment of Pettibockers arrives! Popular indeed are these knickers with the petticoat effect and delightful garments they are to wear with new fall suits.

Fashioned of heavy, clinging glove silk in taupe, cordovan, Belgian blue, navy, sand, emerald, purple and black, their popularity is as natural as women's persistent quest for the new, the practical and the beautiful.

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Back in 1823
Jonas Chickering built his first piano. Here was the birth of music in America.

From that day the Chickering has maintained its supremacy. Advancing the knowledge of piano construction, proving itself each year a greater factor in the development of musical taste, until today the world pays homage to the

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The grace and design of OUR NECKWEAR makes it especially interesting to the woman who is alert for individuality. Autumn and early winter models arriving daily.

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\$1.50 to \$4.95

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maintaining the same policy of good wholesome food that prevails in our Restaurant at
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SILKS—in every fashionable
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And all these of the QUALITY you
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All Work Guaranteed
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Outer Garments of Distinction and
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The House of Stein

True to Its Name
DRY GOODS
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"The cheapest that is good to the
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Moderate Prices

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Furniture and Curtains
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Serviceable and distinctively Ready-to-Wear
Apparel at prices that are
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Special attention given to corset fitting
THE CORSET SHOP
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G. B. WHITEHEAD, Manager
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Prompt Attention to All Orders
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in Racine are showing
RICH FALL SHADES
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HOME DRAPERIES
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REPRESENTING
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and other good makes of
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FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS

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"Honest Values in Lots"
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REAL ESTATE
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THE UNIVERSITY OF STRASBOURG

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The students of the University of Strasbourg have addressed an open letter to Mr. Miller, and High Commissioner of the French Government in Alsace, in which they strongly complain of the excessive number of Germans who still frequent the classes at the university.

"After the evacuation of the territory by German troops," says the manifesto, "there was a conviction both in Alsace and in Lorraine, that the Germans would deem it more suitable not to remain in the territory which had been restored to France once again, and that the great majority would wish to return to the country of their origin."

"To the general surprise, not only do a considerable number of Germans manifest a tendency to attach themselves permanently to the country, but many of those whose presence was merely tolerated show themselves unworthy of the kindness of the French Government, by openly expressing sentiments contrary to the interests of France."

Propagandists Active

"There are even some who, by a stealthy and clever propaganda, are tending to sow discontent between Alsacians and the people of Lorraine. In a word, there are very few Germans who observe a correct attitude; most of them take advantage of the mildness of the government to affect public opinion for their own advantage."

"Actuated by these motives, the club of the students of Strasbourg deeply solicitous for the future of the country, expresses the wish that the general commissary should not allow himself to be influenced by demands often prompted by purely personal considerations, but should take against the Germans residing in Strasbourg the rigorous measures which public opinion unanimously expect of him, viz: that the great majority of German citizens, if not all of them, should be invited to quit the reintegrated territory, and that those whose presence is tolerated should be subjected to the strictest observation."

As will be seen from the above address, remarkable for its firmness and resolute tone, the students of Strasbourg are resolved to protect France against the often deplorable laxity of its administration. By so doing, they also affirm the satisfaction with which they witness the reorganization of their university according to French standards. This satisfaction is, indeed, well founded, for under its new régime, the University of Strasbourg, of which Alsace is so justly proud, will acquire a still greater prestige and development.

The Teaching Staff

The best professors of all the French universities are being sought out in order to endow the great institution with a staff worthy of all praise. Mr. Charlety, rector of the academy, has been named by the Ministry of Public Instruction to be head of the university; he is helped by Mr. Schindler and Mr. Aubin, director of primary instruction.

Although passing through an extraordinarily difficult phase of transition since the signing of the armistice, the University of Strasbourg has never ceased work, as the Alsatian students and the students of Lorraine took particular pride in passing their examinations in French, although all their studies had been pursued in German until the evacuation of the liberated provinces.

Indeed now, with the exception of the state examination all degrees are passed in French, thanks to the patriotic zeal and ardor exhibited by the students. Naturally their vocabulary is restricted, but the examiners make allowances for all hesitation of speech and deficiency of expression. The boys reveal a stubborn resolution to conquer the difficulties of the French language with results which are already remarkable.

This year the state examination took place in German, but it is expected that by next year the French system will be generally adopted. Necessarily there will have to be delay in regard to the decisive examinations, corresponding to the French "docteur" and fellowships, since for these a more extensive knowledge of the French language is obligatory. Those students who failed this year will be allowed to present themselves next year under the same conditions.

The Language Question

The question of bilingualism is a particularly delicate one in Alsace; and French professors, whose mission it is gradually to replace the German language by their mother tongue, need much tact to succeed in this enterprise. However, it is already noticed that, in most village schools, children are making remarkable progress in the study of French, and this is not only true in Thann, Altkirch, and Dannemarie, but also in the more remote hamlets which have not been long in French occupation.

French professors, it may be added, will have a comparatively easy task, for Teutonic "Kultur" never succeeded in taking root in Alsace or in the old University of Strasbourg. In fact, the inhabitants of the fine city, whose independence of character has almost become proverbial, do not owe the "Palace of Knowledge," with its great many laboratories, libraries, lecture-rooms and museums to the generosity of German imperialism. The 14,000,000 marks necessary for the erection of the modern university buildings completed in 1884 were raised by the independent efforts of Strasbourg, whilst in 1913 Berlin only contributed 400,000 marks out of the

3,000,000 marks that appeared in the annual budget of the university.

There is little doubt that Mr. Miller and will respond to the plea of the students of Strasbourg who, by their patriotism and resolution, wish to endow their long-lost motherland with a powerful academic organization which will become one of the largest centers of French learning in the world.

FRENCH-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the approval of the Department of State and the United States Bureau of Education, and the cooperation of the French Ministry of Education, there will be operated in the United States, beginning with the present school year, a National Bureau of French-American Education Correspondence, to be located at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tennessee.

The new bureau will promote correspondence between hundreds of thousands of pupils in France who are studying English and the pupils in America who are studying French. The announcement of the United States Bureau of Education continues as follows:

Teachers to Prepare Lists

The bureau will obtain from each teacher of French in the United States the list of pupils recommended for correspondence. Similar lists will be obtained from the teachers of English in France. For each pupil there will be given personal data as to age, sex, preparation, and main interests, so that the bureau may select the best-suited correspondents for each individual pupil. Boys will correspond with boys, and girls with girls. From the bureau, teachers in America will receive a list of carefully selected French correspondents, so distributed in all the representative French and Belgian centers and the war area that there will be the maximum benefit for the class as a whole. For French and Belgian classes, there will be a similar representation of American centers.

The plan is that the French and American correspondents exchange weekly educational letters, each writing first in his own language and later in the language of his foreign correspondent.

All the correspondence coming to the members of a given class will be kept on a bulletin board for the benefit of teacher and class. At general exercises in the schools, the foreign-language classes may present the most interesting phases of the correspondence to the entire school. The bureau will issue bulletins to the teachers, showing how to direct the pupils in this correspondence. Colleges and universities, private classes and clubs, as well as high schools, are included in the plan.

Spanish-American Scheme

George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, will furnish the housing and general administration. It is planned, if funds permit, to establish within a few months, also, a Spanish-American bureau for all schools where Spanish is taught.

Through the cooperation of the French Ministry of Education, all the schools, lycées, colleges, and universities of France are responding to the movement, so that many lists of French correspondents are already being received. Any institutions in America where French is taught or where there are students who can read French, as well as all private classes, clubs, or study circles, will be served by the bureau.

BRYN MAWR PLANS CHAIR OF POLITICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRYN MAWR, Pennsylvania.—Bryn Mawr alumnae, representing every class since 1889, in conference at the college last Saturday, opened a campaign for a \$1,000,000 endowment fund to increase faculty salaries. Presentation of figures showing that, while the cost of living had risen from 60 to 90 per cent for practically every faculty member in Bryn Mawr, the proposed endowment would supply only a 25 per cent increase in salaries, caused the delegates to request the faculty and trustees to endorse a campaign for \$2,000,000.

The endowment campaign is to be managed by a joint executive committee of trustees, alumnae, and faculty. The members of the committee are Asa Wing, Frederic Strawbridge, Miss Marion Reilly, trustees; Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler, Prof. Susan Kingsbury, and acting President Helen Herron Taft, faculty; and Mrs. Richard Francis, Miss Martha G. Thomas, and Mrs. Jacques Vauclair, alumnae.

An Anna Howard Shaw chair of politics will be founded with the first \$100,000 of the fund, as a memorial to the former suffrage leader who so often lectured at Bryn Mawr, and whose early struggles for an education, teaching and scrubbing and plowing to pay her expenses, made her so deeply appreciative of the women's colleges and their work for the younger generation.

Mrs. George Gellhorn of St. Louis, graduate of the class of 1900 and a director on the board of the National American Suffrage Association, will be chairman of a special committee to collect funds for the memorial. Prof. Susan M. Kingsbury of the Bryn Mawr faculty, who proposed the founding of the chair, said at the alumnae conference: "The Dr. Anna Howard Shaw chair of politics will have a great mission. We are at the commencement of a tremendous new era of political development. Women statesmen are needed as well as women voters. Bryn Mawr will train the highest type of American woman for public leadership

and political activity." Professor Kingsbury feels that an appropriate tribute to Dr. Shaw will be to "do our utmost to train young women to make real use of the vote that has been so hard won for them."

Acting President Helen Taft said that the situation facing the college teachers of America was serious. She thought the various college endowment campaigns were reasonable methods of bringing the claims of college professors before the public. But if the wealthy people of the country did not meet the need for fair payment of our college faculties, she, for one, hoped that the college professors would form a union and strike. It was certain they could not go on any longer with financial worries and domestic impoverishment constantly in their thoughts so that academic interests and research could not remain their first concern. Furthermore, the profession was in such recognized straits that there was difficulty in getting promising young men and women to go into the academic field at all.

Intercollegiate representatives, Mrs. Barrett Andrews from Smith, Miss Elizabeth Johnson from Vassar, and Mr. Herbert Smith, chairman of the Philadelphia branch of the Harvard Endowment Fund, addressed the conference on the methods of conducting endowment campaigns.

JOURNALISM DIPLOMA, LONDON UNIVERSITY

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—On the proposal of the Institute of Journalists the University of London has instituted a diploma for journalism to students who have pursued certain prescribed courses of study within the university. These courses and the general arrangements for the admission of students and for the examination have been placed by the senate under the supervision of a journalism committee, of which Prof. Sir Sidney Lee is chairman and Mr. V. E. Wall is organizing secretary.

As a rule, the journalistic courses, beginning in October, will extend over two consecutive university sessions. But in the case of graduates of the University of London, and of other universities approved for the purpose, the course may be completed in a shorter period. Those who are contemplating the taking of the diploma may be glad to know that shorthand and typewriting will not be included in the courses, but students will be expected to make themselves proficient in these subjects as early as possible.

The courses are divided into two sections, of which one is compulsory, and the other offers a wide choice of subjects. The compulsory courses include English composition and practice in writing for the press as well as lecture courses in the general history of the natural sciences, the history of political ideas, and elements of criticism with practice in their application. The student will also choose courses of instruction in three out of such branches of knowledge as English literature and criticism, history, modern languages (one, or in special conditions, two to be selected out of French, German, Spanish, Italian, and Russian), political science, economics, biology, and philosophy.

The courses of instruction will be pursued at one or more of the following colleges of the university: University College, King's College, East London College, Bedford College, and the London School of Economics. Students will be admitted to full membership (including membership of the Students' Union) of the institutions at which they are attending and to the greater number of their lecture courses. The examination for the diploma for journalism will take place once in each academic year, in July, and the first examination will be held in 1921. The examiners, in determining the results of the examinations, will take into consideration the proficiency and the progress which the candidate has shown throughout the period of training.

SALARY AGREEMENT REACHED IN WALES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

CARDIFF, Wales.—An important agreement between teachers and their employers was the result of a conference at the Board of Education held between representatives of the National Union of Teachers and local education authorities recently. It was agreed that national minimum scales of salaries shall (if possible) be arranged before the end of the year, and that so long as the scales are in operation there shall be no strikes of teachers. In substance the agreement is as follows:

"That cases in which teachers have already withdrawn or given notice to withdraw their services shall be referred to arbitration; that, in the first instance, the committee shall endeavor to frame by Dec. 15, a provisional minimum scale of salaries; that all authorities shall bring their salary arrangements up to the level of the committee's scale, by a date to be specified; that the scale shall operate for a specified period; that, pending the settlement of a scale, and afterward, while the scale is in operation, the National Union of Teachers will not support local withdrawals of teachers' services."

"Revision of the scale will be a matter for the committee, which will also act as a conciliator in special cases of areas where the local scale is above the committee's scale and where local or other conditions appear to call for special consideration."

THE PROFESSION OF TEACHING

Previous articles on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 8 and Sept. 5, 1919.

III

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The bitterest critic of our present system of education, in a comparison of the old and new, cannot but admit that, however far we may still be from the ideal, we have at least progressed with time. Many English teachers can remember the days of the infant class, with children aged three to four years, seated row on row on the steps of a huge gallery, droning out its "Large A, small a, large B, small b," and so forth. Not that schooling was compulsory for these tots. Their admission to the schools was an effort to care for children whose mothers were obliged to be away from home during the day, something now so much better done by the kindergarten.

But great as is the improvement of the modern kindergarten on the old-fashioned infant school, it still leaves much to be desired. So often the baby tasks bear so little relation to that common ordinary life which is so full of interest for the child. And so often its pupils are kept to those baby tasks long after they are capable and desirous of so much more.

Cramming Days Gone

Leaving the methods of the kindergarten, which are more or less methods of play, we come to what may be more correctly termed methods of teaching, as employed in primary, grammar, and high schools. Do we find a corresponding amount of progress here? I think we do. The old methods were almost purely mechanical. School was a place of tasks, and tasks only. Everything was learned by rote, and tested by recitations and examinations, and examinations always bring with them the pernicious system of cram. With the fairly general abolition of examinations in the grammar grades, most of the evils of cramming and holding back "dunces" have passed away. Time is more generally distributed among many subjects; the hands have been allowed to come into action, instead of being held stiffly behind the back most of the day; drawing has come into its own as part of every curriculum; stories and dramas have their place; school has become a place of interest to some extent—not nearly so much as it might—but still it does now make some allowance for thinking, feeling, expressing, and being—in short, it has become a little more human.

It is true that most high schools are still handicapped by the continual preparation for examinations in some shape or form; but on the whole, the schools have become broader, more interesting, and more lifelike. In many ways they have gone to the extreme in their anxiety to get away from the depressing mechanism of the old methods. We hear it said repeatedly that by the old-fashioned ways of teaching the children could at least spell and figure, and that nowadays they can do neither, and there is some truth in the accusation.

Need of Accuracy

I may say that I have never yet taken on a class of any age whatever that I have not had to stop and teach tables before I could proceed with the arithmetic, but, in anticipation of the denials of this that I shall meet, let me hasten to say that I do not consider a child knows his tables until he can pick from anywhere at random, without going through the whole table to come to the item he wants to use.

The way many teachers teach arithmetical problems—by type sums—does not even accomplish its immediate object of developing the reasoning powers. In fact, I have known very many pupils whose powers have been actually retarded, rather than developed, by the way they have been taught this subject, particularly among girls. With regard to spelling also the same facts are true. The old parrot-like way of learning lists and lists of words was tiresome, and often we didn't know what the lists of words meant. Now we have the period of intelligent teaching of spelling. We talk about the word in order to grasp its meaning, but alas! we forget to learn how it is spelled.

The old methods taught habits of industry and accuracy, the new develop intelligence and quickness of thinking. Has not the time come when a combination of the two might be made?

EDUCATION NOTES

Prince Albert and Prince Henry will take up residence at Trinity College, University of Cambridge, in October, when the next term begins. Not long ago they visited the university town in order to find a suitable residence. King Edward and the present King's elder brother were both Trinity men. It is understood that Prince Henry is to follow the usual university course, but Prince Albert will work on special lines, making a particular study of history, economics, and civics. Of interest in this connection is the making public of a letter of the Prince of Wales as Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, giving his countenance to the appeal for \$255,000 for that university. The scheme involves an expenditure of \$200,000 on buildings at Groote Schuur, \$100,000 for scholarships, \$25,000 for a library, and \$200,000 for general endowments. Thus, while two brothers of the royal family are entering one university, a third, who is not so greatly their senior, is writing to the vice-chancellor of another university, as a higher dignitary, in the following terms:

"I wish, as Chancellor of the University of Cape Town, to assure you of my cordial support in the movement to improve the financial position of the university.

"The coming generation is called on to restore and rebuild the world. Failure in that task would imply that the sacrifice of those who fell in the war had been fruitless, and failure cannot be contemplated. Success depends on energy, good will, and above all, on the spread of knowledge and of right thinking.

"The universities of the world can exercise a most potent influence on this great work of reconstruction, and it is because I feel convinced that a sacred duty to help in this work rests upon our university that I appeal confidently to its friends in South Africa and elsewhere to equip it, of their generosity, with the means worthily to do its part."

THE PROFESSION OF TEACHING

Ruskin College, the college for working classes at Oxford, is making an appeal for funds to continue and to enlarge its activities. The following signatures are attached to the document: Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. George N. Barnes, Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. J. R. Clynes, Sir Auckland Geddes, Mr. D. Lloyd George, Sir R. S. Horne, Miss Mary Macarthur, Miss Violet Markham, Dr. Charles Goro (recently Bishop of Oxford), Dr. W. B. Selbie, Mr. D. J. Shackleton, and Mr. Arthur Henderson. Ruskin College is the only residential college of its kind in England. Its purpose is the provision of education for adult members of the working class in history, economics, political science, literature, and other branches of the social sciences. It was founded 20 years ago, and has grown up from very small beginnings. Some 600 students have passed through the college during the 15 years which preceded the outbreak of the war, and more than 10,000 men and women have taken advantage of courses of study carried on by correspondence. The college is now carrying on its work with a full consideration of the facts laid before them, concur in the conclusion reached by the council that a sum of £76,000 is the minimum required to place Ruskin College on a sound financial basis. This sum is made up as follows: Maintenance endowment, £40,000; establishment and endowment of women's hostel, £10,000; extinction of debt, £6,000; completion of building scheme, £20,000.

Prof. William Howard Taft, of the class of 1878, Yale, who was granted leave of absence from Yale University to assume the chairmanship of the United States War Labor Board, has returned to the university to continue his teaching duties as Kent professor of law in the college, and as professor of constitutional law in the School of Law. It is understood that Professor Taft will concentrate his teaching work so as to complete it for the academic year, which began on Sept. 25, in the first semester, says the Yale News. Mr. Taft began his work as a teacher of law in Yale University in April, 1913, immediately at the close of his term as President of the United States.

Manitoba, Canada, teachers are about to ask for a fixed minimum salary of \$900 per annum, according to H. W. Huntley, president of the Manitoba Teachers' Federation. A questionnaire has been sent out asking for full particulars of the salaries now prevailing. The results will be tabulated and placed before the executive committee of the federation when it meets on Oct. 21. The first annual meeting of the Teachers' Federation will be held in Winnipeg on Dec. 26 and 27, when it is expected, more than 3000 teachers will attend.

Credit courses in the language and history of Tzecho-Slovakia will be given for the first time at Columbia University, New York City, this fall, according to Prof. John Dyneley Prince, head of the Slavonic department there. Three courses on this subject will be given in the Department of Extension Teaching by A. Koukol, of the Slavonic Immigration Society of New York—two on the language for beginners and advanced students, and one on the literary and economic development of the Bohemian and Slovak peoples. Professor Prince has broadened the scope of the extension and public lectures on the subject of the national development, language, music and literature of that country. An additional credit course, besides the regular courses for English-speaking students on the Polish language and literature given by A. Morawski-Nawczewicz will be offered by Dr. Prince on the history of the Polish people with special reference to their development. A series of six free monthly lectures which will seek to cover every aspect of the present Polish Nation will be started in November, given by a variety of prominent Polish lecturers.

Looking out over the commercial possibilities offered the United States by Russia, China, and Japan, and contemplating what might be done by the United States in this great area to meet the needs of its peoples and at the same time advance the interests of Americans, Julien Arnold, United States commercial attaché at Peking, recommends the following constructive educational campaign that if put into operation would probably have far-reaching effect in molding the future of this new segment of the world. He says: "We need first to train in an intensive way a small army of American men, and if possible women also, in the languages of the principal peoples of the Far East. There should be established at Peking, Tokyo, and Petrograd special schools for the training of Americans in Chinese, Japanese, and Russian. Facilities should be provided at each of these schools for 100 men at a time on a two-year schedule of courses, with a post-graduate course of one

CHANGING IDEALS OF EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NASHVILLE, Tennessee.—Dr. Richard E. Burton, head of the English department at the University of Minnesota, presented some interesting and vital phases of the aims of the modern educational system in an address delivered at the recent commencement at the George Peabody College for Teachers. Dr. Burton said:

"Our time has witnessed a revolution in education. Signs of it are on every side. A generation ago the high school never dreamt of manual training. Today it is coming to its own as a part of the recognition of the needs of the hand, the head, and the heart in education. The change is also illustrated by the tendency to shorten the academic four years of study to three or even less. Some 30 years ago educators like Dr. Gilman and Dr. Eliot suggested the devoting of the fourth academic year largely to vocational subjects, thereby reducing the four-year allotment to three. This educational revolution is also illustrated in the changed attitude toward the so-called classics."

CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—An important conference of university women, including Mrs. Fawcett LL. D., Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, New York City, and many representatives of American, Canadian, and British universities, was held lately with a view to international cooperation.

Dean Gildersleeve, the chairman of the International Relations Committee of the American Association of Collegiate Alumnae, quoted a letter assuring the British university women that those of America were heartily in favor of an international federation. She then gave an account of the movement, saying that its influence would not be purely academic, as it would support the League of Nations and further the interests of women in the countries cooperating. Plans were already begun in several American colleges and universities, and there were hopes of extending them to Paris, and other capitals.

President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, emphasized the importance, political as well as academic, of an organized body of university women. Their power, which had already been felt in America, would be increased by an international federation. "She was anxious that the interchange of lecturers between America and England might begin as soon as possible, as she believed that it would mean a broadening of the scholarly vision and outlook, and would lead to important developments."

Finally, the following resolution was passed: "This meeting of the Committee on International Relations of the Federation of University Women, together with representatives of women's colleges, of universities, and groups of university women, express their approval of the principle in the memorandum brought before the meeting by Dean Gildersleeve to found an International Federation of University Women with the following objects: To promote understanding between university women of different countries; to promote the exchange of lecturers and scholars of different universities to cooperate with the National Bureau of Education; and thereby strengthen those foundations of international fellowship which must form the basis of the League of Nations."

PRINCETON PROPOSES CHAIR OF DIPLOMACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, New Jersey.—In the proposed new endowment of \$14,000,000, for Princeton University, which was launched last "week" with a total of over \$1,500,000 subscribed the first day, plans are incorporated for the establishment of a chair of diplomacy which, in the words of the endowment committee, is to "increase the number of men who will give intelligent and disinterested service as American representatives abroad."

An additional new department known as "South American History and Institutions," will be added as a means of recognition of this country's responsibility to the other nations of the western hemisphere. Its aim will be to promote better understanding and more fully cordial relations between the United States and the southward republics.

In order to give a clear-cut definition to its intentions in the new department, the university's financial future, the endowment committee has outlined its constructive policy in a statement just issued from the University Press, entitled "Princeton." No scheme of general, haphazard growth is planned—rather it is laying the foundation to take care of its natural and steady growth for the next decade. Quoting the report, "It does not propose to establish any schools in addition to the graduate school and the School of Engineering already in existence, and the School of Architecture, an extension of one department in the College of Liberal Arts."

Touching on the inadequate salaries received by college professors, the booklet reads: "Professors in general do not expect the same financial reward that is given to men of like ability, training, and proficiency in other learned professions. In justice to them, however, and in the interest of education in general, it is necessary that an immediate and very substantial increase in salaries should be put into effect."

President John Grier Hibben emphasized this point when he declared, "We have come to a point in the history of the university when these men must be paid a living wage. That is why we are starting this endowment, and the very first money given is to be set aside for increasing the salaries of the faculty."

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Democratic Results

"What ideal underlies this change? Evidently modern education, and especially American education, has been making a gigantic effort to democratize education. Of old, education was aristocratic; it was for the favored individual, for a special class; the man of mark was the man who could make his mark, that is, a man of book learning. The common man looked up to him with awe because he had peculiar privileges. The fashion of foreign tongues was one of the marks of the aristocratic separation. For example, Lord Bacon wrote all his important works as he thought them in Latin. He thought little of his essays in the English tongue, and yet they have become the chief glory of our literature and have done most to perpetuate Bacon's fame. In the same way, in Chaucer's day, French was the polite language and a mark of the higher education, and in the 'Canterbury Tales' the poet makes fun of his rustic nun because her French was that of Stratford and not of Paris."

"We have got far away from his haughty and aloof conception of education, and strive our best now to consider our scheme of training as directed to the symmetrical unfolding of every human being. Surely this is a proper ideal for a modern democracy. Yet in a transitional time of change and experiment this may occasionally work injustice to the exceptional person, the genius, the natural intellectual aristocrat who demands and needs the cultural as central in his education. In striving to serve all we certainly must not overlook him."

Cultural Aspects

"What, then, is the best and broadest aim of a worthy educational system? Should it be a livelihood or living? Common sense dictates the reply, livelihood first in time. In a country where more than half of all the pupils in our public school scheme quit their studies either in the grades or later in the high school, it is obvious they should be the first practical consideration. Private schools and colleges have legitimately a somewhat different aim and policy; they are able properly to put main stress upon the college and university period. It is their peculiar privilege to emphasize the academic and cultural. But even with the public school system in mind, it certainly is not too much to claim that after the first homely business of livelihood has been taken care of, the education which enables a human being to make the most of all his own time for his own sake and for that of others, must be furnished in order that men and women may use their higher capacities. The value and significance of the cultural studies, the humanities, the arts and letters, can thus richly contribute to the quality of our living. Theirs is the highest utility which thinks of the individual as possessing large human margins beyond his trade, vocation or profession."

Need of Good Citizenship

"Like the rest of the world, America has learned a great educational lesson from this world-shaking experience. That is that the prime business of American education is to make Americans. A person dwelling in this country, even if naturalized, is not necessarily an American in the deeper sense. To become such he must know, accept and love American principles and ideals. And the way—and the only way—to bring this about is to see to it that first he gains such acquaintance with the mother tongue as shall enable him to get at these American teachings. No foreign tongue should be allowed to stand in the way of the result, no matter how worthy in itself. Our schools must teach our polyglot population English as an instrument of thought. And, second, the language once acquired, the next business of education is to see that our young absorb the patriotic documents in essay and drama, song and story, wherein are embodied the vital American ideals. Our native literature and art can thus play a part in the making of future Americans. The 50 peoples of Zangwill's 'Melting Pot' must be converted into believers in all that is summed up in the name America."

"Of old the pendulum swung too far in the direction of an exclusive aristocratic education. Today, so rapid and even violent has been the swing back toward the democratic extremes that it will be wise to guard ourselves against that other excess. The ideal is the golden mean's culture and common sense joining hands, and livelihood and living in their relative place and in due proportion."

THE HOME FORUM

From Poor Richard's Almanac

Courteous reader, I have heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure as to find his works respectfully quoted by others. Judge, then, how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopped my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at an auction of merchants' goods. The hour of the sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times; and one of the company called to a plain, clean, old man, with white locks: "Pray Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Will not these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we ever be able to pay them? What would you advise us to?" Father Abraham stood up and replied: "If you would have my advice, I will give it you in short, for 'A word to the wise is enough,' as Poor Richard says." They joined in desiring him to speak his mind, and, gathering round him, he proceeded as follows:

"Friends, the taxes are indeed heavy, and, if those laid on by the government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our idleness, three times as much by our pride, and four times as much by our folly; and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us, by allowing an abatement. However, let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us; 'God helps them that help themselves,' as Poor Richard says.

"It would be thought a hard government that should tax its people one-tenth of their time, to be employed in its service; but idleness taxes many of us much more. 'Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labor wears; while the used key is always bright,' as Poor Richard says. 'But dost thou love life, then do not squander time.' How much more time than is necessary do we spend in sleep, forgetting that 'The sleeping fox catches no poultry.' ... If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be 'as Poor Richard says, 'the greatest prodigality,' since, as he elsewhere tells us, 'Lost time is never found again, and what we call time enough, always proves little enough.' Let us then be up and doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. But with our industry we must likewise be steady, settled, and careful, and oversee our own affairs, with our own eyes, and not trust too much to others; for, 'Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep

thee; and again, 'If you would have your business done, go; if not, send.' So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add frugality, if we would make our industry more certainly successful. ... 'A fat kitchen makes a lean will.' Away, then, with your expensive follies, and you will not then have so much cause to complain of hard times, heavy taxes, and

Everywhere Are the Windmills

Everywhere, as one drives through Barbados, and more conspicuous than all else upon the landscape, are the windmills; great stone and wooden towers whose motionless arms stand like gaunt crosses, against the

which seems to justify every possible disparagement of it. Wordsworth says in one of his letters: 'The writers in these publications [The Reviews], while they prosecute their inglorious employment, cannot be supposed to be in a state of mind very favorable for being affected by the finer influences of a thing so pure as genuine poetry.' And a trustworthy reporter of his

Realism in Painting

Landscape painting is the youngest of all the arts. The earliest form of art never concerned itself in painting mountains, plains, trees, or the sea, but confined itself to the delineation of actual forms, probably from a literary purpose, whose object was to describe an incident rather than to express art.

Indestructible Being

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is the Science of being, the truth about God, the knowledge of reality. The understanding of spiritual reality has been a gradual revelation to the human race. Religious history shows this. The human consciousness, perceiving little by little the truth of spiritual being, has gradually come to acknowledge the power of Spirit; and with the acknowledgment it has been forced to admit the falsity of the claim of matter to reality and to power. The Hebrew nation, having caught a glimpse of the truth that there is but one God, endeavored through its prophets to reach the logical conclusion of his great fact. Sometimes they only got so far as to proclaim the Almighty as the tribal God, Jehovah; but some of their prophets undoubtedly caught the vision which actually saw God the omnipotent creator, the eternal and indestructible One.

In Christ Jesus the ideals of the Hebrew race were fulfilled. The Prophet of Nazareth came in "the fullness of the time" to teach humanity the absolute truth about God. He revealed God as Spirit and as Truth, and emphasized continually God's infinite love for His creation. Jesus put his teaching into practice. He demonstrated what he taught. Every one of the healings recorded of him in the New Testament was a proof of the power of Truth over the false beliefs of the human mind. In the light of Christian Science it is perfectly certain that Jesus understood, without a shadow of doubt, that matter and all its phenomena were unreal concepts of the human mind. Thus he beheld material law to be but the counterfeit of spiritual law; and in consequence he could walk on the waters of Galilee and control the tempest at sea. It was his spiritual understanding which likewise enabled him to heal all manner of disease. To the man who understood, as clearly as Jesus did, the allness of God, the unreality of sickness must have been one of the simplest deductions. He knew that the creative Principle, Love, had made all that existed, and made all perfect; and that man, as the image and likeness of God, was God's creation and was therefore perfect, never in reality in need of healing. And it was this knowledge of spiritual man which broke the illusion of disease for so many of those who came to him for healing while he yet sojourned by the shores of Genesareth or in the cities among the hills.

Christian Science restates the truth about divine Principle which Christ Jesus referred to as his Father. Mary Baker Eddy, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and in all of her other writings, sets herself the task of elucidating divine Principle. That she has succeeded in a wonderful degree is evidenced by the fact that a multitude it would be difficult to number have been healed of all kinds of troubles. So-called incurable diseases have yielded to the understanding of Principle; evil tastes and habits as well as poverty have fled before the truths of indestructible being. And what is possible for one is possible for all. There is no limit to the power of Principle. Principle is omnipotent. Writing on page 414 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy says: "Keep in mind the verity of being,—that man is the image and likeness of God, in whom all being is painless and permanent. Remember that man's perfection is real and unimpeachable, whereas imperfection is blameworthy, unreal, and is not brought about by divine Love." There is the touchstone. Divine Principle is perfect being, and all that exists in Principle is permanent and indestructible. Man, being the image of God, reflects perfect Principle; in other words man is eternal.

Is not this the truth which humanity is calling for, calling for out of its sorrows and distresses and sine? Mortals are blind to spiritual truth; indeed blindness to Principle is synonymous with human suffering. Mrs. Eddy states the position of mortals exactly on page 295 of Science and Health. "Mortals are not like immortals, created in God's own image," she writes, "but infinite Spirit being all, mortal consciousness will at last yield to the scientific fact and disappear, and the real sense of being, perfect and forever intact, will appear." There must therefore come about the awakening of mortals; and the first step in the process is the discernment of the truth about divine Principle. Every human being must come to acknowledge that divine Principle is infinite, all-inclusive Mind, omnipotent Spirit, and then endeavor to carry the admission to its logical conclusion, namely, that matter is unreal.

On reflection, is it not the case that the human mind is constantly fearing something or other? It lives in dread of it knows not what. Christian Science makes it plain that material sense is simply fear. To destroy fear, then, fear which is invariably associated with sickness, it is necessary to replace erroneous material sense by spiritual sense, which alone can enlighten consciousness as to the indestructible nature of spiritual being. The relief which is experienced by the human being when he begins to understand that not one iota of real being can ever be injured or destroyed, is enormous. It is then he begins to be certain that divine Principle is Love, and that therefore his own real being is cared for with infinite tenderness. It is impossible to estimate what this knowledge means to mortals, it is so far-reaching in its effects. But almost without exception it brings with it a sense of satisfaction and restfulness,

and also an accession of strength. In short, the moment the truth begins to dawn on human consciousness healing results.

"Being is holiness, harmony, immortality. It is already proved that a knowledge of this, even in small degree, will uplift the physical and moral standard of mortals, will increase longevity, will purify and elevate character." (Science and Health, p. 492.) As has already been said, fear holds mankind in bondage, and fear cannot possibly be dissociated from false material sense. But fear has no Principle, since matter is without Principle. As this is understood, matter loses its supposititious power and fear is destroyed. "Being is holiness, harmony, immortality!" This statement of truth, as it becomes known, will heal the world. Already the understanding of it is elevating the human race in every direction. What would be the result if it were universally accepted? In a very brief period of time "a new heaven and a new earth" would take the place of the material sense of creation; and with the coming of the real sense of being, eternal and indestructible, human suffering would pass away.

Teviotdale

They sing of many a classic stream That rolls in triumph to the sea, And flings a loud tumultuous din By leafy wood and flowery lea; But none that ever graded a song, Or sighed in concert with the gale, To me is ever half so dear As that which glides through Teviotdale.

For soft its silvery waters lave The verdant banks, where castles tower Their massive walls and turrets gray, Stern relics of our border power; For by those walls now grim with years, The hardy sons of feudal day Have proudly drawn the trusty steel Which clashed in many a moonlight fray. . . .

I've seen a far-famed river roll In eastern lands its foamy tide, Through wooded plains, both wild and grand, Exulting in their palmy pride; But Teviot, thou, my native stream, Oh, how thy heart enamored clings To thee and to those ivied walls Round which thy silvery water sings! —John Inglis, in "Poems by the People."

The Truest Friend

Truth is your truest friend, no matter what the circumstances are.—Abraham Lincoln.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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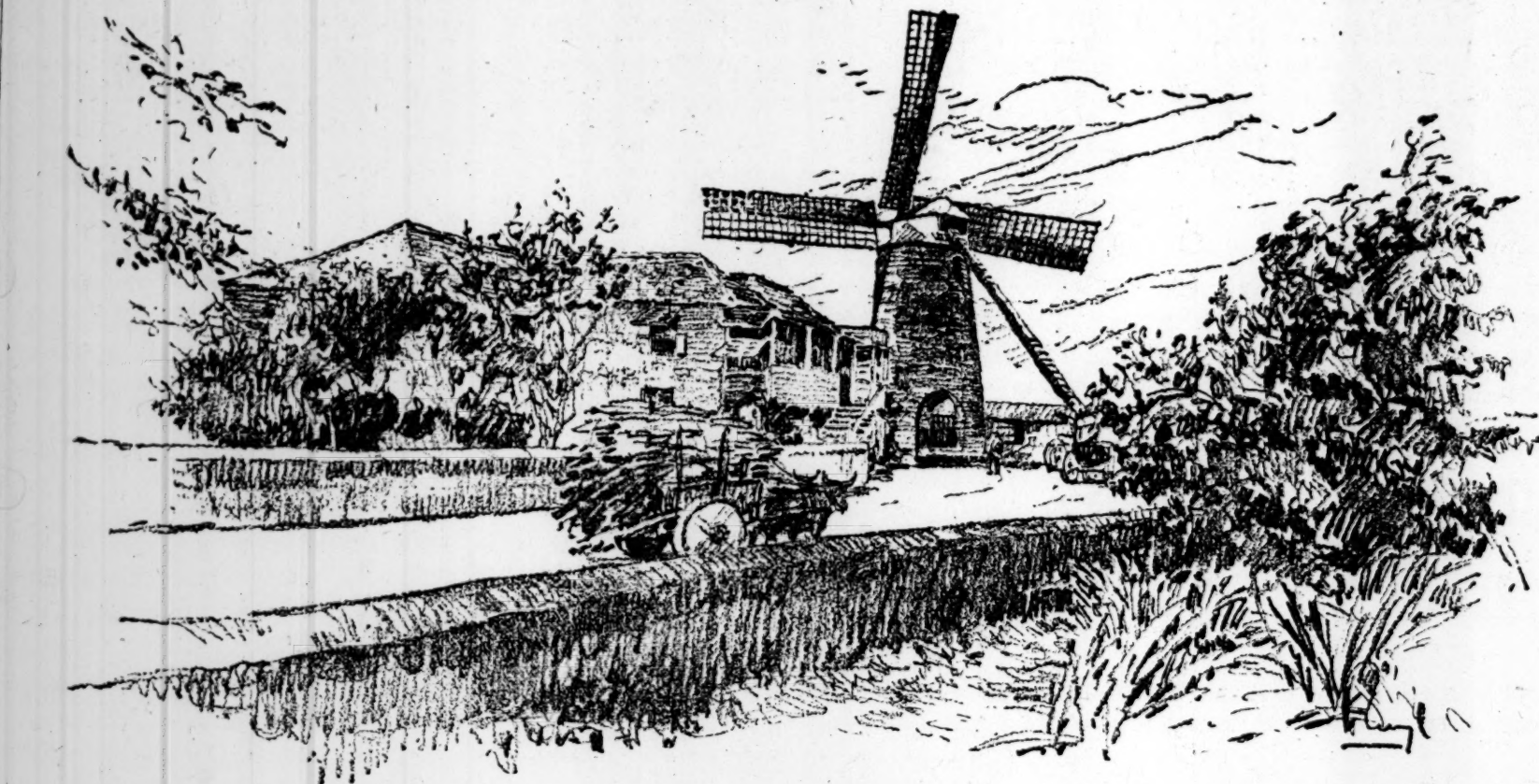
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A sugar mill in Barbados

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

chargeable families. And further, 'What maintains one vice would bring up two children.' You may think, perhaps, that a little more costly, clothes, a little finer, and a little entertainment can be no great matter; but remember, 'Many a little makes a mickle.' Beware of little expenses: 'A small leak will sink a great ship,' as Poor Richard says; and, again, 'Who dainties love, shall beggars prove;' and, moreover, 'Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.' 'Here you are all got together at this sale of fineries and knick-knacks. You call them goods; but, if you do not take care, they will prove evils to some of you. You expect they will be sold cheap, and perhaps they may, for less than they cost; but, if you have no occasion for them, they must be dear to you. Remember what Poor Richard says, 'Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessities.' And, again, 'At a great pennyworth pause awhile.' He means that perhaps the cheapness is apparent only, and not real; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, 'Many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths.' Again, 'It is foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance;' and yet this folly is practiced every day at auctions, for want of minding the Almanac. ... 'Silks and satins, scarlet and velvets, put out the kitchen fire,' as Poor Richard says.

"We are offered, by the terms of this sale, six months' credit; and that, perhaps, has induced some of us to attend it, because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope to be fine without it. But, ah, think what you do when you run into debt; you give to another power over your liberty. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor, pitiful, sneaking excuses; and, by degrees, come to lose your veracity. ... When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment; but, as Poor Richard says, 'Creditors have better memories than debtors; creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.' The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it; or if you bear your debt in mind, the term, which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extremely short. Time will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as his shoulders. ... So, 'Rather go to bed supperless than rise in debt.'

"This doctrine, my friends, is reason and wisdom; but, after all, do not depend too much upon your own industry, and frugality, and prudence, though excellent things; for they may all fail, without the blessing of Heaven; and, therefore, ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember, Job suffered, and was afterward prosperous."

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. I resolved to be the better for it; and though I had at first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away resolved to wear my old one a little longer. Reader, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit shall be as great as mine. I am, as ever, thine to serve thee, Richard Saunders (Benjamin Franklin).

The Old Bayou

Trees and trees, row on row,
Bathed in light of the afterglow—
Gray and slender, straight and slim,
On the western bank all gray and dim.
Rose to gold and gray to blue
The sunset tints the old bayou,
While over the river swift and deep
Shadows of sundown shake and creep.
—Carolyn and Gordon Hillman.

Spring Wild Flowers in Italy

It is so rare, in spite of immemorial belief, to find in Italy a wilderness of wild flowers, that I feel inclined to make a list of those I saw from our carriage windows as we rolled down lazily along the road to Fossombrone. Broom, and cistus, and Hawthorn mingled with roses, gladioli, and saintfool. There were orchids, and clematis, and privet, and wild-vine, vetches of all hues, red poppies, sky-blue cornflowers, and lilac pimpernel. In the rougher hedges, dogwood, honeysuckle, pyracantha, and acacia made a network of white bloom and blushes. Milkwoods of all bright and tender tints combined with borage, iris, hawkweeds, harebells, crimson clover, thyme, red snapdragon, golden asters, and dreamy love-in-a-mist, to weave a marvelous carpet such as the looms of Shiraz or of Cashmere never spread. Rarely have I gazed on Flora in such riot, such luxuriance, such self-abandonment to joy. The air was filled with fragrances. Songs of cuckoos and nightingales echoed from the copses on the hillsides. The sun was out, and dancing over all the landscape.

After all this Fano was very restful in the quiet sunset. It has a sandy stretch of shore, on which the long green-yellow rollers of the Adriatic broke into creamy foam beneath the waning saffron light over Pesaro and the rosy rising of a full moon. This Adriatic sea carries an English mind home to many a little watering-place upon our coast. In color and the shape of waves it resembles our Channel.—John Addington Symonds.

The Critic's Business

Many objections have been made to a proposition which in some remarks of mine on translating Homer, I ventured to put forth; a proposition about criticism, and its importance at the present day. I said that "of the literature of France and Germany, as of the intellect of Europe in general, the main effort, for now many years, has been a critical effort; the endeavor in all branches of knowledge, theology, philosophy, history, art, science, to see the object as it is itself really is." I added that, owing to the operation in English literature of certain causes, "almost the last thing for which one would come to English literature is just that very thing which now Europe most desires—criticism"; and that the power and value of English literature was thereby impaired. More than one rejoinder declared that the importance I here assigned to criticism was excessive, and asserted the inherent superiority of the creative effort of the human spirit over its critical effort. And the other day, having been led by an excellent notice of Wordsworth, published in the North British Review, to turn again to his biography, I found in the words of this great man, whom I for one must always listen to with the profoundest respect, a sentence passed on the critic's business,

The Ass and the Nightingale

An ass a nightingale espied,
And shouted out, 'Hallo! Hallo! good friend!
Thou art a first-rate singer, they praise thee—
Now let me hear thee, that I may decide;
I really wish to know—the world is partial ever—
If thou hast this great gift, and art indeed so clever."

The nightingale began her heavenly lays;
Through all the regions of sweet music ranging,
Raising her song a thousand different ways;
Varying and falling, lingering, ever changing;
Full of wild rapture now—then sinking off
To almost silence—melancholy, soft
As distant shepherd's pipe at evening's close:
Strewing the wood with lovelier music; there
All nature seemed to listen and repose:
No zephyr dares disturb the tranquil air;
All other voices of the grove are still,
And the charmed flocks lie down beside the rill. . . .

The singer ended; and our critic bowed
His reverend head to earth, and said aloud:
"Now that's so so; thou really hast some merit;
Curst all thy song, and critics then might hear it;
Thy voice wants sharpness: but if Chanticleer
Would give thee a few lessons, doubtless he
Might raise thy voice and modulate thy ear;
And thou in spite of all thy faults mightest be
A very decent singer."

The poor bird
In silent modesty the critic heard,
And winged her peaceful flight into the air.
O'er many and many a field and forest fair
There are too many such critics nowadays.
Merciful Heaven! protect us from their praise.
—From the Russian of I. Krylov (Bowling).

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The King and Queen of Belgium

"WE ARE too near the tragedy, and have our minds filled with too many anxieties to be able to measure this vast wrong. We see it only in fragments as an incident of the great struggle in which the destiny of the whole world is at stake." So did a well-known writer sum up his outlook on the tragedy of Belgium in the early days of the great war. It was, indeed, in the very early days. The nightmare of the "Twelve days," the fall of Liège, the sack of Louvain, were the horrors of but the day before. The retreat from Mons was the terrible news of the hour.

More than five years have come and gone since then, five years crowded full with happenings which few or none, five years ago, thought they would ever be called upon to witness and experience, and yet it is a question whether the world is not still too near the tragedy to measure its vastness. Each month that passes, however, renders the view more just. Belgium, her tragedy, her heroism, and her final victory are steadily rolling into perspective. The smoke of battle is clearing away, and the more it does so the more clearly does one figure stand out from the rest as very worthily typifying the courage and devotion of a whole people. King Albert of Belgium has had much said in his praise, more perhaps than any other man who has deserved well of his fellows during the last five years, but he has earned it all. And yet, it is doubtful whether, even now, the tremendous nature of his stand for righteousness on that 3rd day of August in 1914 is fully appreciated.

No one knew better than did King Albert what it meant when he refused the Germans passage through his kingdom, declared his intention of defending Belgian neutrality to the uttermost, and, turning round, made his "supreme appeal" to Great Britain for help. The man who, as Prince and King, had studied European conditions with that devotion which his high sense of duty always demanded of him; who had, again and again, come into contact with the German method, and was seeking patiently and determinedly to save his country from Germanization; the man who, although essentially a man of peace, had seen so clearly what was coming that, during the few short years given to him, he had revolutionized his army; such a man was able to gauge, perhaps better than most men, what the consequences of a stand like his would be.

And then, how easy it would have been to have compromised. How broad was the diplomatic path along which he and Belgium might have made their way, "playing safe" with both parties, and how utterly, in the superficial view, would she have been justified. France, however willing, could not be sure of saving Belgium. Great Britain, with her tiny army, however eager to stand by her word and come to Belgium's aid, had no chance of winning the terrible race against time. And no one, again, knew this better than King Albert.

On the other side there was Germany, Germany of the fair words and fair promises, asking nothing but a passageway for her troops, willing, and more than willing, that any complexion should be put upon it by Belgian statesmen so long as she gained her purpose, a short cut to her great knockout blow at France. How readily would Germany have consented, on the 3rd day of August, 1914, to submit to all manner of vituperation if this submission was the price demanded for a free course to France. It would, indeed, have been a situation after Berlin's own heart, Brussels officially hurling recriminations across the frontier, whilst secretly aiding and abetting the march of the German armies. Belgium, however, would have none of such treachery, and foremost in making this decision was King Albert. Those who were present in the Belgian Chamber on that memorable August morning when the great decision was finally announced could never have had any doubt as to the grand union in which King and people were acting. There was no doubt about that fierce, thrice-repeated "Yes" which greeted the King's question as to whether the deputies were determined to "hold inviolate the country of their fathers." And there was no mistaking the great roar of applause which greeted the King's closing words: "I have faith in our destinies. A country which defends itself compels the respect of all. That country never dies. God will be with us in this just cause. Vive la Belgique indépendante!"

And so the die was cast. That afternoon, in the American Legation at Brussels, von Strum, the secretary to the German Legation, told the American Minister just what was coming. "Why don't they get out of the way? Why don't they get out of the way? I know what it will be. I know the German Army. It will go across Belgium like a steam roller; like a steam roller!" How the German armies went across Belgium the world knows. Within three months of that memorable scene in the Chamber at Brussels the country lay prostrate, hundreds of her villages in ashes, thousands of her inhabitants slaughtered or outcasts, and her government removed to French soil. Her army, however, was still fighting, supported by the British, holding on tenaciously to that little corner of Belgium, round about Ypres, which was never surrendered.

And King Albert was still, as he had been all the time, with his army in the field, never wavering in his adherence to the good confession he had made to his Parliament. Beside the King, through it all, stood the Queen. For Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, no less than King Albert, has shown herself a great leader, and that in the same simple way, by her example. It has been said of King Albert that when he ascended the throne he did so "with his wife and children." It is no more than a saying, quaint in its originality, but it well illus-

trates those qualities which men and women everywhere have learned to honor in King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium.

Anglo-Brazilian Trade

THE visit, recently concluded, of a number of distinguished Brazilian trade delegates to Great Britain cannot fail to have excellent results in the direction of extending the industrial intercourse of the two countries. The statement that the world's great economic need, today, is production is one so obvious as to be almost a platitude. And yet, no one could well make any survey of world affairs without being impressed with the failure of a vast number of people to recognize this fact, the failure being often specially pronounced in those countries which have suffered most from the war. An awakening on the subject, wherever it may be found, is, therefore, specially welcome, and such an awakening seems to have come to Brazil.

It could not well have come to a more potentially useful country, and it could not well have expressed itself in a more promising way than in the present effort to extend and develop trade with Great Britain. Brazil is a vast country with well-nigh unlimited resources, and, what is most important at the present time, she has quite exceptional natural facilities, in the way of transportation, for disposing of her products. For although the railway system is comparatively limited in extent, Brazil, as Dr. Pandia Calogeras, one of the delegates to Great Britain, pointed out, is particularly fortunate in possessing a very large number of ports distributed along her immense seaboard.

Of these Rio de Janeiro and Santos are, of course, far the most important from the point of view of the volume of trade passing through them, but many of the smaller ports are obviously places of immense possibilities. Brazil, the delegates insisted at Manchester, was prepared to do her share. The old order, in which the Republic held itself aloof whilst foreign enterprise sought to force a footing beyond her coast lines, has passed away, and the tendency today is toward a greater measure of cooperation. It is just this cooperation, of course, which is everywhere so much needed, and Dr. Calogeras was right when he urged, as he did, that advantage should be taken of it without delay. Here as elsewhere, as far as Great Britain is concerned, the problem resolves itself very largely into a question of shipping. Brazil is particularly well supplied with raw material of all kinds, and in Great Britain raw material of all kinds is amongst the first needs. The great problem is the bridge of boats between the demand and the supply.

Such bridges are, of course, being repaired and constructed anew every day, and, in all probability, within a much shorter time than is usually expected the supply will be adequate to all demands. Meanwhile, however, it should be recognized that there is more than one way of building, or rather supplying, a boat, and that every device for economizing shipping space helps to meet the problem. It is for this reason that the suggestion made by Dr. Calogeras, that all raw materials should be "worked up" in Brazil itself before being transported, is a valuable one.

Then as far as manufactured goods are concerned, Brazil is able to supply many things of which Great Britain, and the world generally, have today special need: cotton goods, woolen goods, products of silk and jute, boots, hats, and other manufactures equally useful and necessary. Brazil, in fact, is able and willing to take her part in the great work of rehabilitation, and should, as she surely will, find every encouragement of her efforts.

The Japanese Morphia Traffic in China

IT CANNOT be too often pointed out that one of the favorite expedients of the Japanese propagandist, desiring to offset the effect of any revelation as to the Japanese methods in China, is to discredit the source of these revelations. The matter is usually disposed of with a high hand. The war is carried right into the enemy's camp, and the charges lightly swept aside with ridicule, or demolished with superior knowledge, as occasion may require. In the case of the Japanese morphia trade with China, the weapon used is chiefly ridicule. The idea of a great Nation like Japan, now one of the recognized world powers, seeking to further her ends in China by slowly debauching the people with drugs is described as one "too absurd to be entertained for a moment by thinking people." It is characterized as anti-Japanese propaganda of the worst type, as a pure fabrication, doing little credit indeed to the inventive genius of those responsible for it.

Facts, however, are stubborn things, and some time ago the facts concerning this matter, or some of the most outrageous of them, were published in this paper. The authorities cited were, in every case, undeniably trustworthy, but if objection were taken to all private or semi-official sources of information, the simple statement contained in a United States official report on the matter would remain. The testimony which it supplies is amply sufficient to prove all that is claimed. After describing the methods adopted by the Japanese in introducing the drug into China, "notwithstanding the stringent orders issued by the Japanese consular authorities at Mukden," this report goes on to speak of the extent to which morphia is being disseminated amongst the people, especially amongst that class which is least able to withstand the temptation. "Regarding morphia and its by-products," the report runs, "it is always possible for the lowest class of Chinese laborers to purchase an injection from any so-called Japanese drug store at a price from 3 to 5 copper cents, say from 1½ to 2½ American cents."

From these facts and others like them, it is, not unnaturally, deduced in the report that the "stringent orders" of the Japanese authorities are the merest "blind." The fact that opiates are sold openly on Japanese premises which are not under Chinese jurisdiction proves conclusively, it is also considered, that the Japanese authorities

are not at all anxious to cooperate with China and Great Britain in eliminating the drug evil. Customs statistics concerning the importation of morphia into Manchuria cannot be relied upon, "owing to the enormous quantities brought into the country illicitly from Japanese sources."

However absurd it may be, therefore, to imagine that a great Nation like Japan would seek to debauch China, the great Nation seems, at any rate, to be making the attempt, so far, with quite appreciable results. China herself, moreover, seems to be in no doubt whatever on the subject, for, according to recent official dispatches received in Washington from Peking, the Chinese authorities are about to make a determined effort to break the drug traffic. Certainly the bill dealing with the question, recently introduced in the Chinese Parliament by the President, leaves nothing to be desired in the way of stringency.

The only question is, can it be enforced? As long as the Japanese morphia shop can claim for itself extra-territoriality; as long as the Japanese post office in China, claiming immunity from inspection, is the chief agent for the distribution of morphia; as long as those who can pay for it can lay in as large a store as they please, whilst the poorest workman may satisfy an immediate craving by the smallest outlay, the Chinese authorities must be terribly handicapped in dealing with the evil. The outrageous fact of the Japanese morphia trade in China can, indeed, no longer be obscured by ridicule. A very large and ever-increasing number of people are perfectly satisfied that it exists, and a very large and ever-increasing number of people are placing this fact side by side with Japan's claim to be the controlling influence in China, and, as a consequence, are viewing the whole situation in a more intelligent light than ever before.

Apples

FIRST let it be said of this illustrious fruit that of aesthetic qualities it has no lack, and that if it adorns the pages of romance to a remarkable degree, the distinction has not been unmerited. Further, let it be admitted that its epic glories have in no way detracted from the workaday attributes which have won for it much honorable regard in the family kitchen. Here, then, are claims to precedence that the golden citrus, the voluminous gourd, or even the much vaunted figs of Holvan might fail to surpass. Yet, so far from receiving proper recognition thereof, the apple, until recently, has been accorded less care than many a product less rich in properties and pedigree. Indeed, its exemplary behavior in these unfavorable circumstances and its ungrudging service to men might justify the sobriquet of a Tom Pinch among fruits. The prune and the prickly pear may have been fastidious as to where they grew and how; not so the apple. It ripened each year on the farm, yielded a fair harvest; and, although of a quality that did small justice to itself, contributed its mite to the farmer's yearly takings. It demanded little attention and it received little. The farmer occupied himself with his more exacting crops, scarcely noticing the apple trees, except when their blossoms came to make a fairyland of his farm, and again when the fruit was picked and unceremoniously tumbled into boxes, barrels, and bags and sent to market. His trees were, for the most part, left to their own devices in the meadow, in the pasture, on the roadside, or wherever their presence would least impede the plow, the wagon, and the mowing machine.

This was the old order. Many factors have come to change it, including a growing population and a growing demand for apples worthy of the name; and if anyone would satisfy himself that the apple has at last found favor with the man who raises it, let him avail himself of the picking season in the American far west to watch the busy hive of industry in the regions on or near the Pacific slopes. Let him begin with the charming foothills of Canadian Okanagan and then pass in review the fruitlands, sometimes stretching for miles, scattered here and there down to the sunny coast region of central California. Here are no untended apple trees straggling about as an adjunct to the farm, for the apple now claims its own orchards, and its own growers who make its culture their main occupation and study. Here, among the measured tree-rows of Wenatchee, Yakima, and Hood River are the gangs of pickers, ladders on shoulders, working their way among the forest of props that support the heavy-laden branches. Carefully the workers pick the fruit to size, sometimes slipping an apple through a ring to test the grade, and then emptying the picking-bags into the "lug-boxes" arranged in rows for the collecting wagon.

Close at hand are the great cooperative packing houses, with their stacks of clean white bushel boxes, "graders," rows of packing tables, where the packer stands at the tilted box deftly placing therein the wrapped fruit in rows neat enough to please the most exacting exponent of the "window-dressing" art. Moving around are the supervisors, watching lest imperfect apples find a place with the rest, and the porters trundling the boxes, now padded, nailed down and stenciled, to the railway siding without, where lines of "box-cars" are being loaded with fruit for transportation across the continent or to ports for embarkation. Not all the apples are shipped immediately, for many boxes are stacked in the great storage plant, to be taken out months later and repacked for market, as fresh and glossy as though just picked.

But it is not only in picking and handling that the apple now receives all the care and attention that ingenuity can devise. The same solicitude is accorded it before even the buds begin to burst for a new season. The orchardist watches and tends each tree, whether he own a hundred or ten thousand, with the same care as though it stood at his own garden gate. At his disposal are books and bulletins, a whole bibliography on the apple alone, collated and easily available, while more practical assistance comes to him from experimental stations installed for his benefit. And when the harvest season comes round, his orchard presents no moderate crop of imperfect fruit, but trees weighed down with large, unblemished apples, as vividly red as though the Queen of

Hearts' three gardeners had turned their paintbrushes to apples instead of to roses.

So do producers of today "raise" apples in the orchard, where the farmer of yesterday was content to "discover" them on his farm. And what the American orchards do for their markets, kindred industries in Australia and Tasmania have done for the far-off markets of South Africa and Europe, where the Jonathans, Stürmers, Winesaps, and other varieties arrive more fresh and attractive than those of the old-style farm after a few miles' trip to the nearest town. Thus the apple has received the highest marks of recognition that society of today bestows: efficient and thorough development along commercial lines, and, in the words of Richard of Taunton Deane, "What can a man-do vor 'ee more?"

Notes and Comments

OLD as collegiate education itself is, the disinclination of undergraduates to take their studies with proper seriousness is still as surprising as ever to their elders. "Tell a man that he is developing a batting form that will make it difficult for him to hit the ball," said an American college president the other day, "and he will show great concern; but tell him that by disinclination to force himself to hard work, or that by loose and indefinite thinking he is forming flabby habits of mind that will handicap him for life, and he will seldom give his attention to the matter." Presumably the president used "man" in the college sense, meaning a young one; and perhaps Hazlitt explained the young man's indifference to sage advice when he wrote that "there is a feeling of Eternity in youth that makes us amends for everything." There will be time enough for study, in short, after one has attended to this more immediate and interesting matter of sport.

ONE of the most noticeable features of public life in England today, for those who have eyes to see, is the way in which women are getting to work to organize their capacity and right to representation in public affairs. Now that official and general recognition has been obtained for their appointment to positions of importance, it is evident that many of them have realized the necessity of mobilizing their candidates. Since July women's societies have been considering the best method of securing representation of women in the League of Nations covenant. The result is seen in the Caxton Hall conference of Sept. 4, and in the sundry resolutions passed for national and international organization to secure women's adequate representation in the league.

ONE may imagine that it was not intended that a newspaper man should get hold of the book of instructions compiled by the originators of the Non-Partisan League, now becoming something of a political power in the northwest of the United States, for the help and encouragement of agents engaged in enlarging its membership. The book made good copy, but is not exactly a valuable league advertisement. "Never give an opening," so the newspaper man quotes from it, "that will allow the one you are organizing an opportunity to refuse to join. Get them to agreeing with you by making statements that no one could disagree with. Find out where they live, so to speak, then get right down alongside of them and show them from there. If he is a Democrat, Republican, Socialist, (Roman) Catholic, or Protestant, always accept his viewpoint. You have not time to educate them, your mission is to enroll them as members." The task, one may imagine, will not be made easier if the "prospect" happens to have read excerpts from the book of instructions, which, incidentally, seems more earnest than grammatical.

MORE intimately, probably, than those of any other community in the United States, the people of Oyster Bay, New York, knew and loved Theodore Roosevelt, and for that reason there will perhaps be no other memorial that would please him more than the recreation park which is to be created on a strip of unimproved land along the waterfront. The use of this tract as a dumping ground had often disturbed his sense of the fitness of things. "I wish," he used to say, "that we citizens of Oyster Bay could make here a breathing place for all the people of this neighborhood, especially the less fortunate people." And now Oyster Bay will have such a breathing space, and, according to the plans, it will be as generous, beautiful, and useful a breathing place as even he could desire.

FARMERS everywhere will doubtless be interested in the statement that cows milked to music give more milk than those milked in silence. The experiment is said to have been conducted at the Electrical Exposition in New York, where the cows were not only milked to music but milked by electricity; and skeptics will perhaps wonder what would be the result if the cow were milked by hand while the farmer's boy played a fiddle. Mozart and Beethoven were among the composers whose work dignified the hour and increased the flow of milk. But here again the skeptic may argue that the particular cows at the exposition may have been musical, and that a much larger number would have to be experimented with before music became a factor in dairying.

SOMETHING new seems to have been added to the great miscellany of literary comment on the writings of Dickens by the investigator who has collected the family of dolls which individually appear in different stories. There is the doll which Miss Mary Pecksniff was dressing when surprised by the unexpected arrival of Martin Chuzzlewit; the doll which Little Dorrit used to play with in the turnkey's lodge at the Marshalsea; and the doll to whom, or which, Esther Summerson, in "Bleak House," told her secrets when she was "such a shy little thing that she seldom dared to open her lips, and never dared to open her heart, to anybody else." The Dickens Doll Family enlarges when one thinks of the work-room of Caleb Plummer and his daughter in "The Cricket on the Hearth," which was filled with dolls and doll houses, and grows still larger when one remembers Fanny Cleaver, the doll's dressmaker, in "Our Mutual Friend."